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TELEGRAMS.

The War Cloud on the Plains Growing Darker.

Murders and Mutilations of Citizens by Sioux and Arapahoes.

Rejection of the Orleans Princes' Appeal in France.

Severe Punishment of One of "Figaro's" Jokes.

Renewal of the Cork Riots Apprehended.

THE INDIANS.

Indications of a War—Opinions Entertained at Army Head-quarters—Dispatches from Gen. Sheridan.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The latest information from the Indian frontier is certainly indicative of a very general determination on the part of the Yankton-Sioux and other Indian tribes to declare war; in fact, they have already commenced operations, as the following official dispatches from Lieut.-Gen. SHERIDAN to Gen. SHERMAN will show:

HEAD-QUARTERS, CHICAGO, July 1, 1870.

To Gen. Sherman:

The Indians attacked a wood train near Fort Fetterman on the 29th of June, killed one man, corraled the train for a day, and then moved off in the direction of Fort Laramie.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Under date of June 27, the day of the foregoing attack, Gen. SHERIDAN telegraphs that several war parties, numbering from fifty to several hundred warriors, had crossed the Union Pacific Railroad, near Looking-Glass Creek, Medicine Bar, Rawlins, and other points; also, that troops had been sent in pursuit, but that no news had been heard of them since they crossed the track. Gen. SHERMAN in his reply accepts the foregoing information as an indication of a general war, and advises SHERIDAN to stregthen the line of the road by judicious disposition of infantry, and to keep his cavalry well in hand. He also advises the transfer of the Fourteenth Infantry to Gen. AUGUR'S command, for immediate use in case of necessity. The following dispatch, also from Gen. SHERIDAN, gives some of the particulars of the operations of the savages further north:

HEAD-QUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, CHICAGO, June 29, 1870.

Gen. W. Sherman, Commanding, &c.:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of a communication from the Vice-Consul at Pembina in reference to the movement of hostile Sioux from the Winnipeg country. I heard reports from Indians of some import while I was in the upper country, and think that some of those Sioux hove crossed over and have made their head-quarters on Milk River. All the friendly Indians, such as the Gros Ventres of the Prairie, have been driven in by these Indians, and by war parties of the Yankton, Sioux and Onapapas—the former from the reservation at Fort Roddale. A war party also attacked Fort Buford on the 14th inst., three or four days after I passed over that country from the stream which I had to abandon, 100 miles above Buford. The party was 300 strong, and came in on my trail. They first struck a wood party from the post which had an escort of six Indian scouts, who fled to the fort, leaving the wood party to defend itself, which it did until the troops came to the rescue. Four of the choppers were wounded in the fight. The Indians attacked the fort, and a lively fight took place in front of the garrison. I very much fear that these young men of the Yankton Sioux are simply making their reservation a base of operation and supply, as they get the food to start on the war-path from issues, and, if pursued, take refuge on the reservation from pursuit.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

Horrible Outrages by Sioux and Arapahoes—Three Citizens Murdered and Mutilated—Troops Sent from Washington to Sheridan.

CHEYENNE, Wyoming Territory, July 2.—A letter from South Pass says: "On June 25 the Indians stole from that vicinity ninety-eight head of horses and mules. The citizens pursued the Indians, but, all their horses being gone, could not retake the stock. They found the bodies of Dr. BAIRD, HARNEY MORGAN and Mr. MASON, they having been captured by the Indians and tortured to death. MORGAN was scalped, the king-bolt of a wagon driven through his head, and the tendons down his spine taken out for bow-strings. The Indians who committed the depredations were Arapahoes and Sioux.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—All the available military in Washington and vicinity were this evening dispatched to Gen. SHERIDAN.

EUROPE.

Prosecution of French Journals for Lampooning the Emperor—Paradol on His Way to America—Petition of the Orleans Princes Rejected.

PARIS, July 2.—The *Figaro* (independent journal) was today prosecuted for a violation of the Press law, the particular offense being the publication of a false anecdote of the Emperor and the late Earl of CLARENDON....Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, has left Paris for the German watering-places. Col. HOFFMAN, the Secretary of Legation, will act during his absence. ....The Archbishop of Paris has returned from Rome....Among the passengers by the steamship *Lafayette*, from Havre, today, for New-York, is M. PREVOST PARADOL, the new French Minister to Washington....The discussion of the petition of the Orleans Princes for the restoration of their rights, was opened in the Corps Legislatif today. The Committee to whom the matter was referred, have required a modification of the insulting tone of the petition before considering the subject.

PARIS, July 2—Evening.—After a very long discussion, the Chamber rejected the petition of the Orleans Princes for permission to return to France by the decided vote of 174 against 31.... The editor of the *Réveil* (irreconcilable organ) has been prosecuted for having reproduced the false anecdote of the Emperor and LORD CLARENDON, from the columns of the *Figaro*. M. DELESCLUZE, the editor-in-chief of the *Réveil*, was sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment.

The Reported Demand for Reinforcements for Cuba Denied in Spain—Castellar—Prim's Movements—The Portuguese Minister to America.

MADRID, July 2.—The reports recently published that Capt.-Gen. DE RODAS had demanded reinforcements for the army in Cuba, are officially denied today....The complimentary dinner to Señor CASTELLAR, which was contemplated by the abolitionists, has been deferred....Gen. PRIM returned to this city from Toledo today. At the end of July he will go to Vichy.

LISBON, July 2.—Senhor FIGANIERE, who was recently appointed Portuguese Minister to Washington, has been transferred to St. Petersburg.

An Earthquake in Greece—A Town in Ruins and an Island Sunk—The Emperor of Russia in Poland—Roman News.

VIENNA, July 2.—Advices have been received here stating that a sharp shock of earthquake was experienced throughout Greece yesterday. The town of Sartoria is a heap of ruins. An island in that neighborhood suddenly disappeared at the time of the shock. No further particulars are at hand.

WARSAW, July 2.—The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived here yesterday. Great official demonstrations will be made today in honor of the event.

ROME, July 2.—It is said that at least two-thirds of the fathers at the Ecumenical Council will depart for their homes as soon as the infallibility dogma is officially promulgated.

Celebration of the Fourth in London—Funeral of Earl Clarendon—The Troubles at Cork, Ireland—Fall of a Factory Roof at Liverpool—Emigration.

LONDON, July 2.—The Americans here will celebrate the Fourth of July, as usual; Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister, has made arrangements to entertain Americans at a banquet on Monday....The funeral of the late Earl of CLARENDON occurred at Watford, in the County of Herts, today. A large crowd assembled to pay their last respects to the illustrious dead. The chief mourner, with the remains, proceeded to Watford by rail. During the procession the coronet was borne before the hearse by the deceased's valet. Following the hearse were nine carriages, containing Right Hon. CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, the brother of the Earl of CLARENDON, Lord SKELMERSDALE and EDWARD ROBERT BULWER LYTTON, the sons-in-law of the deceased, and WM. GEORGE GRANVILLE VERNON-HARCOURT, the Earls of DERBY and ESSEX, and many others. ....It is understood that Right Hon. WILLIAM E. FORSTER, Vice-President of the Council, will be appointed Minister of Education, if the Education bill, now before Parliament, which provides for such an office, shall become a law.... The clothiers of Cork are still importing German operatives to take the place of the strikers. Fears are consequently felt of a renewal of the disorders....The roof of FAWCETT's foundry, at Liverpool, fell today with a tremendous crash. One of the workmen was killed and several were seriously injured.

LIVERPOOL, July 2.—The tide of emigration continues unabated. By the statistics published this morning, it is shown that 18,000 emigrants left this port during the month of June for the various American ports. Nine-tenths of them went to New-York.

DUBLIN, July 2.—DARCY IRVINE, of this city, died in a lunatic asylum here yesterday.

The Yacht Race—Final Details Fixed—Press Opinions on American Topics—The Bannockburn Monument—Miscellaneous.

LONDON, July 2.—There is much interest felt in the international yacht race between Mr. ASHBURY'S *Cambria* and Mr. BENNETT'S *Dauntless*. All the details for the start were finally fixed today. It was at first proposed to start from Kinsale Old Head, about fifteen miles from the entrance of Cork Harbor; but today Daunt Head Buoy was substituted. Daunt Head is about thirteen miles further east than Kinsale Head, and within a short distance of Cork Harbor....The circular issued today by PIXLEY, ABELL, LANGLEY & Co. reports the bullion market firm....The *Spectator*, today, in an article criticising the Indian policy of the United States, anticipates an immediate Indian war which will result in the extermination of the race....The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening applauds Gen. GRANT for his recent message on Cuban affairs.....The Manchester *Examiner*, today, applauds the idea of an American monument to CHARLES DICKENS, but assumes that the project will be dismissed when Mr. DICKENS' objections to any such honor are fully known.....GEORGE CRUIKSHANK, the artist, has submitted to Queen VICTORIA, a model of the monument at Bannockburn. ....Some of the merchants complain that the *Times* "bulls" the corn market....The command of the English Channel Squadron has been assigned to Admiral DRUMMOND....A Coroner's inquest, today, developed the fact that Mrs. WATERS, the notorious "baby farmer" had been guilty of poisoning and starving several infants left in her charge.

CUBA.

The Abolition of Slavery—Meeting of Planters and Slave-Owners in Havana—The Cholera and Other Diseases—The French Consulate.

HAVANA, July 2.—A meeting of planters and wealthy slave-owners was held at the Governor-General's Palace last night. The parties were unanimous in their approval of the abolition of slavery by the Cortes of the mother country, and in their disposition to obey the laws; but request that they may be consulted as to the manner of carrying out the law, so as to prevent the negroes from becoming vagrants; and also to organize a system by which agricultural interests will be maintained. The slaves will remain with their present masters, but will be placed under contract and will receive the same pay for their services as is paid to other freedmen....There are about the usual number of cholera cases daily. There were seven deaths yesterday. There is no perceptible increase in the deaths from vomito. The small-pox is quite prevalent....M. LA FORREST has assumed the duties of French Consul here.

The flag-ship *Severn*, Admiral POOR, has arrived here from Key West.

CANADA.

Celebration of Dominion Day—Unvailing of a Monument in Toronto—Imposing Ceremonies—Steeple Chase in Hamilton.

TORONTO, July 2.—Dominion Day yesterday was observed as a general holiday throughout the country, the weather being very favorable. In this city, in Queen's Park, a splendid monument, erected in memory of the volunteers who fell at the battle of Ridgeway, during the first Fenian raid, in 1866, was unvailed. His Excellency, the Governor-General was present, and delivered a most eloquent address, which was followed by several others. Ten thousand persons were present. The ceremony was most interesting, and great enthusiasm was manifested.

HAMILTON, Ont., July 2.—*Barebones* won the steeple-chase here today, beating the favorite, *Raven*, who bolted. *Mrs. Baldy* was second.

THE STEAM-BOAT RACE.

Feeling in Memphis—The Boats at Helena, Ark.—The Lee Ahead.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 2.—The excitement in regard to the steam-boat race increases hourly, and the betting is very heavy, with little odds in favor of either boat. Experienced steam-boat men claim that the *Natchez* will have a great advantage in the river from here to Cairo. As there is no telegraph office between here and Vicksburg, except at Helena, and the boats will not probably reach there before 4 o'clock, nothing can be ascertained at present. Several boats will leave here at 4 o'clock with excursion parties to meet them. Ample arrangements have been made here for coaling. Tugs will be stationed in the middle of the river at 8 o'clock with barges to supply them without their having to stop.

HELENA, Ark., July 2.—The *R. E. Lee* passed here at 4½ and the *Natchez* at 5:24 P. M. The *Natchez* broke her pump last night, and lost thirty-six minutes.

Heavy Shipment of Specie to England—Chinese Immigration—The Wheat Crop—Business at the Mint.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—The steamer *Constitution* sailed today for Panama. She carried $529,000 in treasure to England....Seven hundred and sixty-seven Chinamen have arrived here the past two days, and 1,842 since Jan. 1....The ship *Conquest* cleared for Cork today with 15,000 sacks of Wheat, the first of the season....FRIENDLANDER'S Circular estimates the present wheat crop will fall 2,000,000 centals short of the last, leaving 200,000 tons for export....The coinage at the Branch Mint during the past month was $1,846,000, and since Jan. 1, $10,019,000....The Greek Consul today presented a flag to the City. Interesting speeches were made on the occasion.

WASHINGTON.

The Naturalization Debate in the Senate—Yosemite—Contested Elections—The Brooklyn Nuisance.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—The Naturalization bill was the subject of a long discussion in the Senate, today, which ended in the rejection of the Senate Committee's substitute, after which the House bill was taken up. A motion by Mr. SUMNER to strike out the word "white" from the Naturalization laws was carried. The question of Mongolian citizenship was raised by Mr. WILLIAMS, who offered an amendment that nothing in the act "should be construed to apply to persons from within the limits of the Chinese Empire," but finding the discussion likely to be protracted, unless the five-minute rule is again applied. A motion to adjourn prevailed.

YOSEMITE SQUATTERS.

The House had an animated discussion today over the question of confirming the two squatters in the Yosemite Valley in the possession of 160 acres each, but they were at last decisively beaten.

CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

The Committee on Elections had the day, after a morning hour each had been consumed by the Committees on Patents and on Public Lands. The Louisiana case of DARRALL against BAILEY was taken up, and the report of Messrs. STEVENSON and SHELDON, giving the seat to Mr. DARRALL, was sustained. A motion to reconsider was entered, and it was agreed that a vote should be taken upon it next Wednesday at 3 o'clock. The Kentucky case of BARNES *vs.* ADAMS, in which the seat has been awarded by the Subcommittee to ADAMS, the Democratic member, was taken up, but was not concluded.

SENATORIAL INDUSTRY.

The Senate has become awake to the necessity of hard work if it means to be ready to adjourn on the 15th, and voted today to deny itself a holiday on the Fourth.

THE BROOKLYN NUISANCE.

The report of the Naval Board, which was returned last week by the Secretary of the Navy for more definite action, in relation to the nuisance opposite the Marine Barracks in Brooklyn, N. Y., has been forwarded to the Department, with the further statement that the odors and gases complained of do come from the establishment of C. T. REYNOLDS & Co., and that these odors and gases are sickening, nauseating and deleterious to health. The Board arrived at this conclusion by a personal examination and the testimony of other parties.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate today:

Postmasters—Calvin Spinner, at Malone, N. Y.; Mary Daniel, at Wilson, N. C.; James M. Dickinson, at Boscobel, Wis.; Peter A. Ganlin, at Clearfield, Penn.; George W. Dacy, at Philipsburg, Penn.; John A. Warren, at Henry, Ill.; O. S. Woodcock, at Elmwood, Ill.

CASUALTIES.

Fatal Railway Accident in Illinois—A Carpenter Killed, and a Boy Run Over by the Cars in Albany.

CHICAGO, July 2.—An accident occurred on the Rock Island and Pacific Railway yesterday, near Homestead, Iowa, caused by the breaking of an axle. WM. TILFORD, of Marengo, was instantly killed and several others wounded.... The distillery and warehouse of R. MOIR & Co., at Oquawka, Ill., was struck by lightning, Thursday, and the building and 200 barrels of high-wines destroyed.

ALBANY, July 2.—JOSEPH KELLY, employing carpenter, fell from a scaffold this afternoon, and was killed....JOHN S. BULL, eight years of age, residing in East Albany, was run over by a car on the Hudson River Railroad this afternoon, and was killed.

The New Silver Mines in New-Mexico—Their Location and Value—A New Village and its Enterprise.

SANTA FE, New-Mexico, July 2.—A letter to the *Daily Post*, from Grant County, New Mexico, descriptive of the new silver mines, states that the newly-discovered mines are situated 5,000 feet above the sea level. There is a population at Ralston, the new village, of 200 persons. It is located about twenty-five miles from the nearest river. Two hundred and eighty-five ledges have been discovered, and over fifty miles of claims have been located. Many of the claims not being designated in accordance with the laws of the Territory are thrown out but almost immediately re-located. A municipal Government has been formed and a Recorder elected. There is no doubt of the immense wealth of a great many of the claims. A canal and railway company, with a capital of $1,000,000, has been formed to take the ore to the mills at the river, and to carry water in canals to the mines. The mines are in the heart of the Apache Indian country, and the settlement will be a great security to the pioneer settlers and travelers....Very rich silver mines have been discovered eight miles from Fort Bayard.... Delightful showers of rain have fallen at intervals during the past two weeks, and the crops, which were at one time regarded as almost a failure, now give promise of a full average yield.

The Red Stockings at Home—They are Nearly Defeated in a Game with the Forest Citys.

CINCINNATI, July 2.—A game of base-ball between the Red Stockings and the Forest City Club, of Rockford, resulted, today, in favor of the Red Stockings—14 to 13. The audience was large and impartial. The latter part of the game was exciting. The Forest Citys were greatly cheered as the game approached the close. GEORGE WRIGHT, of the Red Stockings, did not play.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 2.—The corner-stone of the new Methodist Church was laid today. Rev. Messrs. Wakely, Brown, Lewis, Clark, Leror and Oakley, assisted in the ceremonies. The new structure will be 60 by 140 feet.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, July 2.—The livery stables of JAMES DONNELLY, and the establishment of WM. SUMMER & Co., manufacturers of WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing machines, were burned this morning. The building was owned by ALEXANDER KINKARD, whose loss is $15,000.

PORTLAND, Me., July 2.—FREEMAN W. DANIELS and CHARLES ROBINSON, of the crew of the schooner *Myra*, arrested on the charge of larceny from the body of Mr. ROGERS, were examined before the Municipal Court today. After hearing the testimony, the Court decided there was not sufficient evidence to warrant their detention. They were therefore released from custody.

CONCORD, N. H., July 2.—The New-Hampshire Legislature adjourned *sine die*, today, after a session of twenty-three days. The contract between the Concord and the Northern Railroads was sustained in the House, but defeated in the Senate, leaving that question with the Courts.

DENVER CITY, Colorado Territory, July 2.—The Fords Park Association of Denver, owning one of the finest trotting tracks in the United States, last evening adopted the rules of the National Trotting Association, and will apply for membership.

MEADVILLE, Penn., July 2.—The Odd Fellows of North-western Pennsylvania will have a grand celebration here on the Fourth. Addresses are to be made by Vice-President COLFAX and Past Grand Master JOHN W. STOKES.

BOSTON, July 2.—The Princetons of New-Jersey beat the Tri-mountains at base-ball, today. Score, 13 to 17.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—One hundred and seventy-five Chinese have arrived here, via the Pacific Railroad, to work on plantations....The United States steamer *Tuscarora* arrived here this morning. It is stated she is to tow ironclads to Key West.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 2.

Mr. SUMNER presented a large number of papers relating to claims of American citizens against Venezuela. They were ordered to be printed.

REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill granting condemned ordnance for soldiers' monuments in various towns throughout the country.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported, with amendments, the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday.

Mr. PATTERSON reported, without amendment, the House bill to regulate the purchase of fuel for the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, and for the military and naval establishments of the United States in the District of Columbia.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH SERVICE.

Mr. RAMSEY, from the Committee on Post-offices, reported with amendments, the bill to establish a Transatlantic postal telegraph service by an American cable.

It directs the Postmaster-General to provide for the reception at every post-office of messages to be transmitted to Europe by submarine cable at rates for transmission to any telegraph station in Belgium, Great Britain and France, not exceeding $5 in gold for a single message of ten words, including date, address and signature, and thirty cents in coin for each word additional; the Press, however, to be charged only one-half these rates. In order to enable the Postmaster-General to establish said service, the bill authorizes Robert Squires, Lyman Tremain, Hiram Barney, Erastus Corning, Jr., Geo. Harrington, or any company organized by them under the laws of any State to lay and maintain one or more telegraphic cables between the States of Maine and Georgia to Belgium, subject to numerous rules and regulations which are specified. The Post-office Department is to receive twenty-three cents for each message sent through its agency over the cables, and the residue of all receipts for such messages is to be paid to the Company.

NO ADJOURNMENT JULY 4.

The Senate rejected, by a vote of yeas 22, nays 20, a motion to take a recess from today till Tuesday.

REPORTS FROM CONFERENCE COMMITTEES.

Mr. MORRILL, of Maine, from the Committee of Conference on the Indian Appropriation bill, reported that the Committee were unable to agree, in consequence of the flat denial of the House of the authority of the Senate to make treaty stipulations with Indian tribes which should bind the House. A new Committee of Conference was ordered.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the bill to define the duties of Pension Agents was adopted.

A Committee of Conference was also appointed upon the Post-office Appropriation bill.

Mr. WILLEY, from the Committee of Conference on the bill amendatory of Patent and Copyright laws, submitted a report, which was adopted.

THE NATURALIZATION BILL.

At 12:40 o'clock the Senate took up, as the special business of the day, the bill to amend the Naturalization laws and to punish crimes against them.

Mr. BAYARD concluded his remarks, in denial of the power of Congress to control or meddle with elections in States, and proceeded to show that the bill was only another step toward imperial consolidation.

Mr. A. G. THURMAN opposed, and said its objects were to discourage immigration; to make naturalization impossible; to disfranchise naturalized voters; to provide for a corrupt administration of the Naturalization laws. This speech occupied nearly two hours.

Mr. MORTON spoke of the efforts of some of the States through Commissioners to introduce immigration, and the strong inducement to foreigners held out by our Homestead laws. He opposed the bill as an obstruction to naturalization.

Mr. JOHNSTON argued that the rights of a naturalized voter could never be vested, because the holders of a naturalization certificate was to be liable at any time during his life to have it annulled, and to an examination and punishment for perjury upon the affidavit of any other person, the direct effect of which was to check immigration, by creating the impression abroad of a hostility to men of foreign birth.

The Senate substitute for the House bill was further opposed by Messrs. HOWELL, SCHURZ and CASSERLY, the latter remarking that it would be easier for an applicant for naturalization to calculate an eclipse than to understand all the preliminary requirements to which he would be subjected by the bill.

Mr. DRAKE submitted and advocated an amendment for County Naturalization Commissioners, appointed by United States Courts, to receive and report to the Courts proof furnished by applicants for naturalization.

Mr. CONKLING, being allowed ten minutes before the taking of the vote, said it was proposed by a uniform system to prevent frauds, and that the bill in the judgment of the Committee, was the mildest of all effectual remedies, the Registers of Bankruptcy, one in each county being selected as Commissioners of Naturalization to act in conjunction with the United States Courts. He defended the substitute of the Committee as the result of extended reflection and examination by persons in different parts of the country with whom the Senate Committee had been in consultation. Mr. CONKLING'S remarks were cut short by the time previously fixed by the Senate for voting upon the bill and amendments. Without debate, Mr. DRAKE'S amendment was rejected.

Mr. SUMNER moved, as an amendment, to strike out the word "white" from all Naturalization laws.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to add that this act shall not be construed to authorize the naturalization of persons born in the Chinese Empire.

Mr. MORTON remarked it was proposed to settle the whole Chinese problem, involving another civilization and labor question of the greatest magnitude, without the least discussion.

Mr. SUMNER said the agreement against debate prevented any reply on his part, but he would say to Mr. MORTON that his amendment merely opened the question of the Declaration of Independence, that all men are created equal.

Mr. STEWART said the amendment was not germane, as the bill was to regulate naturalization among those entitled to it, while the amendment had reference to a different class.

Mr. WILLIAMS finally withdrew his amendment, remarking that he would renew it if Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was adopted.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was then voted down—yeas 22, nays 23. The Senate then rejected the amendment proposed by the Senate Committee as a substitute for the House bill—yeas 17, nays 32.

The question recurring on the bill as passed by the House, Mr. CONKLING moved to amend by adding thereto the last two sections of the Senate substitute. He said the bill as it stood contained nothing but what was in the law at present. The amendment was adopted—yeas 37, nays 9; a strict party vote.

The sections provide for the appointment of two Election Commissioners—one of each party—by the United States Circuit Court, in each election district, of cities of upward of 20,000 inhabitants. The Commissioners are to supervise the election, challenge any name proposed to be registered, and any vote offered, &c.

Section 13 authorizes the United States Marshal in each district to appoint deputies to preserve order at the polls.

Mr. SUMNER then renewed his amendment to strike the word "white" out of all acts of Congress relative to naturalization, so that there shall be no distinction on account of race or color.

Mr. STEWART said the proposition was to extend naturalization not to those who desired to become citizens, but to the Chinese who were being imported here as slaves. For one, he would first abolish the slavery.

Mr. EDMUNDS reminded Mr. STEWART that debate upon amendments was prohibited, and suggested to him to follow his example in voting against the amendment on that account.

Mr. DRAKE said he would vote no for the same reason.

Mr. POMEROY moved to adjourn, stating that the Fourth of July would be a good day to pass the amendment.

Mr. SUMNER—"Let us pass it on the Fourth of July."

The motion to adjourn was negatived.

Mr. WILSON desired the understanding prohibiting discussions to be dispensed with, so that the question now presented might be considered as it deserved. He thought the agreement had already been violated, and asserted that he would never consent to another such understanding.

Mr. SUMNER'S amendment was then agreed to—yeas 27, nays 22. The vote was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Anthony, Carpenter, Conkling, Fenton, Fowler, Gilbert, Hamlin, Harris, Howe, Kellogg, Lewis, McDonald, Morrill of Vermont, Patterson, Pomeroy, Pratt, Ramsey, Rice, Robertson, Ross, Sawyer, Schurz, Scott, Sprague, Sumner, Thayer, Trumbull—27.

NAYS.—Messrs. Bayard, Boreman, Casserly, Corbett, Cragin, Davis, Drake, Edmunds, Harlan, Howell, Johnston, McCreery, Morton, Stewart, Stockton, Thurman, Tipton, Vickers, Warren, Willey, Williams, Wilson—22.

Mr. WILLIAMS renewed his amendment providing that nothing in the act shall be construed to authorize naturalization of persons born in the Chinese Empire.

Mr. STEWART then addressed the Senate upon the Chinese question. He argued that extending the bill to the Chinese would occasion a popular revolution against the Republican Party, which would destroy it before the Chinese can gain citizenship, two years' preliminary notice being necessary before naturalization. The ballot in the hands of the negro was an efficient and valuable agent, but the proposition to give it to Chinamen would only result in his persecution and the defeat of his friends. He argued further that it was absurd to make provision for Chinese citizenship; not only were they unable to understand our institutions, and unprepared to take part in the administration of our affairs, but as Pagans none of our oaths could bind them. Without concluding, Mr. STEWART yielded the floor, and the Senate, at 7¼ o'clock, adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. STEVENSON presented a petition of business men of Cincinnati against a change of the time when a reduction of the duties shall take place under the Tax and Tariff bill, and praying that the date fixed, Dec. 31, 1870, be retained.

THE PUBLIC DOMAIN.

The House proceeded to the consideration of reports from the Committee on Public Lands, and Mr. JULIAN reported a bill to forbid the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States. The bill brought on a discussion as to the policy of making treaties with roving tribes of Indians, and with them as nationalities. Mr. JULIAN represented the object of the bill to be to notify the Senate that in no future treaty are Indian lands to be secured for the benefit of railroad companies or other speculators; but that such lands are to become part of the public domain, and to be under the control of Congress. The bill was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill authorizing applicants under the Homestead act, when prevented by distance or other good cause from personal attendance at the District Land Office, to make affidavit and proof before the Clerk of the County Court, and transmit the same with the fees by mail to the register and receiver of the Land Office. Passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill for the protection of settlers on the lands of the United States, providing that when any person entitled to avail himself of the benefits of the Pre-emption of Homestead laws, has made a bona-fide settlement on lands subject thereto, such settlement shall be deemed to create a contract between the Government and the settler, and his claim shall constitute a vested right of property. The bill was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported a bill to prevent the further sale of public lands in the Territory of Dakota, except under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws, &c. Passed. Also, similar laws applying to Nevada and Nebraska. The bill was amended by making it apply to California, Kansas, Arkansas and Utah, and as amended, it was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also offered a bill declaring forfeited to the United States, the lands granted to the State of Louisiana in 1856, for the New-Orleans, Opelousas and Great Western Railroad. He said that it would open up to settlement a million acres of rich land that was now locked up, and that the bill had the approval of the members from Louisiana. The bill was passed.

Mr. JULIAN also reported the bill to confirm to JAMES M. HUTCHINGS and JAMES C. LAMON pre-emption claims in the Yosemite Valley, California. The bill gave rise to discussions involving the policy of the act ceding the valley to the State of California in trust to be preserved as a national park, and the absence of title in the claimants who settled in the valley before it was surveyed and open to settlement. Finally the bill was laid on the table—yeas 105, nays 51.

THE INDIAN APPROPRIATIONS.

The Speaker informed the House that the Indian Appropriation bill had been returned from the Senate with a request for further conference, the conferees of the two bodies having failed to agree.

Mr. SARGENT, one of the House conferees, stated the grounds of difference between the two bodies. The Senate, he said, insisted upon specific appropriations under the treaties made since July, 1867, and that these treaties be recognized as the supreme law of the land. It claimed the exclusive right of determining the propriety of making a treaty, the terms of such treaty and with whom it might properly be made, and that its action was not open to the criticism or control of the legislative power. The Senate conferees had, however, offered to put a clause in the bill authorizing the President to use the money for any other purposes than those named in the treaties, in his discretion, but with the consent of the Indians. The House conferees had refused to insert in the bill anything which could be taken as a satisfaction of, or consent to, any Indian treaty made since the 20th of July, 1867, contending that the roving, irresponsible bands of Indians are not independent nations with whom treaties can possibly be made; that so regarding and treating them had been fruitful of frauds on the Government and injurious to the Indians; that the new treaties for which the House had steadily refused appropriations involved an expenditure of $70,000,000 at least, and that to concede the demand of the Senate conferees would be to admit that that sum, and any amount whatever, could be taken from the Treasury without the consent of the people's representatives, either as to the amount or to the use to which it should be applied; that the objects for which the money was to be used under the treaties were, in a great measure, fantastic and useless; that the recent Indian delegations had denounced these treaties as a fraud and surprise on the Indians, and that the Government had paid no respect to them, so far as they conferred or confined hunting privileges on the Indians. As a last hope of agreement, and with the desire of preventing an Indian war, and securing the comfort and civilization of the Indians, the House conferees had proposed to appropriate the full amount, which the Senate had inserted, in a gross sum, and to leave to the Executive the duty and responsibility of expending the money. This offer, or compromise, was made because the conferees considered the question one, not of money, but of principle. The Senate conferees, however, refused to agree to that proposition.

Mr. BECK insisted on the right of the House to say whether it would appropriate money to carry out treaties, and declared that he never would consent to any such proposition as that. The Senate had a right to make a treaty with a hundred Indians, any one of whom might be hanged for stealing a cow, and pay them a hundred millions for the Territory of Colorado.

Mr. LAWRENCE gave three reasons why, in his judgment, the House was not bound to carry out the Indian treaties made in pursuance of the act of July, 1867. First—Because by the express terms of that act Congress reserved to itself the right to determine what lands should be set apart for reservations to the Indians, and, therefore, no treaty could be made binding Congress to appropriate money until these reservations had been expressly approved by Congress. Second—That money cannot be appropriated from the Treasury except in pursuance of law; that is, a law enacted by both Houses and approved by the President, and that a treaty is no such law. Third—That the Indian tribes are not independent nations, in the sense of international law, capable of making treaties that can bind them or the United States.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Wisconsin, asked Mr. LAWRENCE whether the House had any right to refuse making appropriations to carry out these treaties.

Mr. LAWRENCE—Undoubtedly. It is very well settled that the treaty-making power cannot make a treaty which binds the House to make appropriations. The treaty-making power can only enter into a treaty which is capable of being executed without the consent of the House.

Mr. WASHBURN—I understand that to be the true doctrine, but I understand that the opposite doctrine is held in the Senate.

Mr. LAWRENCE—We are under no such obligation, and I hope the House will settle the question.

Mr. WASHBURN—I hope so, too.

Mr. LAWRENCE—For one, I never will surrender that power; never, until the last horn blows. [Laughter.] A further Conference Committee was ordered, and Messrs. SARGENT, NIBLACK and PAINE were appointed.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. PORTER, AT RICHMOND.

Mr. BINGHAM laid before the House the request of RICHARD H. MERRICK, counsel for PAT. WOODS, who is in custody of the House for an assault on Mr. PORTER, of Virginia, that he (MERRICK) be heard at the bar of the House to argue the case at the hearing. He argued that such had not been the practice. The request was submitted to the House and denied.

THE LOUISIANA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The House then took up the Louisiana contested election case of DARRELL against BAILEY. The resolution of the majority being that ADOLPH BAILEY is not entitled to the seat, and that C. B. DARRELL is. And of the minority that BAILEY was duly elected and is entitled to the seat. After remarks by Messrs. STEVENSON and SHELDON, of Louisiana, in support of the majority resolutions, and of Mr. KERR against them, the resolution of the minority was rejected—36 to 97, and that of the majority giving the seat to Mr. DARRELL was adopted—yeas 67, nays 64.

Mr. RANDALL made a motion to adjourn, remarking that the question was important, and should be decided by a full House.

Mr. STEVENSON offered to allow the vote, on a motion to reconsider, to be taken at 3 o'clock on Wednesday next.

Mr. RANDALL accepted the proposition, and it was agreed to.

RIGHT OF WAY THROUGH PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. FERRIS reported from the Conference Committee on the bill granting the right of way to ditch and canal holders over the public lands.

Without disposing of the bill, the House, at 4 o'clock P. M., adjourned till Tuesday next.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

Arrival in This City and Breakfast at the Astor House.

Departure for Hartford—Reception at Stamford and Other Places—Gov. English Welcomes the President to Connecticut—Visit to the State Legislature.

President GRANT and family arrived in this City from Washington, at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, en route to Woodstock, Conn., to attend the celebration of the Fourth of July at that place. The ancestors of Gen. GRANT, as is generally known, were dwellers in the "land of steady habits"—the earliest of them, MATHEW GRANT, having come to this country in 1630, and settled in Connecticut, and many of his descendants being still residents of that State. The people of Woodstock and vicinity, some time since, extended an invitation to the President and his family to visit the land of his forefathers and join them in celebrating the natal day of American Independence. The President promptly accepted the invitation, and preparations have been made by the people of Woodstock and vicinity for celebrating the day on a grand scale. The Presidential party, which left Washington on Friday evening, consisted of Gen. GRANT, Mrs. GRANT, FREDERICK, son of Gen. GRANT, now a cadet at West Point; Miss NELLIE GRANT, a daughter of the President, and Gen. PORTER, of Gen. GRANT'S staff, and two servants of the President. There were also accompanying the party from Washington Gen. BUTLER, Messrs. STRONG, STARKWEATHER and KELLOGG, of the Connecticut Congressional delegation. Hon. HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State, Senator AMES, of Mississippi, and Mr. HENRY A. BOWEN, of this City, are to escort the President and family through to Woodstock. The President and family were met on their arrival at the Jersey City ferry yesterday morning by Ex-Gov. JEWELL, of Connecticut, and Mr. STETSON, of the Astor House who escorted them to the Astor, where they partook of an elegant breakfast. The breakfast party consisted of most of the gentlemen above named, together with Gen. MCDOWELL, Gen. HAWLEY, Lieut.-Gov. WOODFORD, who is to be the orator of the day at Woodstock, Gen. ROBERTS, of New-Haven, E. H. ROBINSON, of Rockville, Conn.; Mr. KOONTZ and Mr. BENJAMIN, of this City; Hon. HARVEY JEWELL, Speaker of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, Mr. LYMAN B. JEWELL of this City and others. After breakfast, the party proceeded to Forty-second-street and Fourth-avenue, where a special train, consisting of two cars, was in waiting to convey them to Hartford. Among those who joined the party at Forty-second-street were Gen. ALFRED PLEASONTON, Assistant District-Attorney PHELPS, D. BISHOP, President of the New-Haven Railroad; Mr. HOWARD C. CADY, and two or three others, besides several representatives of the Press of New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. Owing to the fact that the cars started from Forty-second-street, instead of Twenty-seventh-street, the usual place, there were very few people collected together, and the train took its departure very quietly about 9 o'clock.

RECEPTION AT STAMFORD.

The first stopping-place was Stamford, where the President was received by Gov. ENGLISH and staff, and a delegation from the Legislature, and welcomed to the State of Connecticut. An immense throng of people were gathered about the depot on the arrival of the train, and loud and long cheers greeted Gen. GRANT when he made his appearance upon the platform of the car. A stand had been erected near the railroad track, to which the President was escorted by Ex-Gov. JEWELL and introduced to Gov. ENGLISH. After shaking hands Gov. ENGLISH addressed the President as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT—I am requested by the Legislature and people of Connecticut, as Governor of this State, to welcome you as its guest, and to request that you remain with us as long as your engagements will permit, and visit the General Assembly now in session. This commission is a distinguished honor, as it is a personal pleasure to me. The citizens of the State of Connecticut you will find to be intelligent, industrious, liberty-loving, and law-abiding people. They believe, as did their ancient fathers, in self-government. It has long been their pride that on the border of our State, the first attempt was made to govern man by written constitution. They hold the same principles upon which this Government was founded as essential to the preservation of our republican institutions today, as they were originally when these institutions were founded. They have a great respect, Sir, for their representatives, as you will see as you pass through our borders and receive from our citizens the most cordial, the most sincere, the most hearty welcome. They welcome you, not only as President of the United States, but recognize in you the Commander-in-Chief of our army who during the dark days of the rebellion—when the clouds of darkness were hanging over this country—when the day and the hour in which it was to be suppressed remained in the future—stood up in our defense, and we felt, as the people felt, that with you at the head of her army, and our citizens, sons and brothers, with muskets in their hands, our Constitution would be maintained, and the happiness and peace of the country restored. To you, as chief of our army and President of the Republic, we tender our cordial welcome. [Cheers.]

The President, in reply, said: I can only say I can scarcely find words to express my gratification at your welcome. I thank the citizens of the State of Connecticut and the Legislature of the State for the cordial welcome they have given and expressed by you. [Cheers.]

The formal reception having been concluded, Gov. ENGLISH conducted the President back to the car, and, together with the delegation from the Legislature, Mr. and Mrs. C. G. CHILD, and several citizens of Stamford, accompanied the party on the journey. The train left amid the deafening cheers of the people of Stamford, and did not halt again till it arrived

AT BRIDGEPORT.

Here, too, a large crowd had assembled to get a glimpse of the President, and lustily cheered him as he disembarked from the train to take a carriage in waiting to convey him through the town. The entire party, indeed, were furnished with carriages, and, with the exception of the ladies, all followed the Presidential barouche, under the escort of Mayor GARRETT MAWFORD, in its tour through Bridgeport. The entire population were either in the streets or door-ways or balconies, and greeted the President with cheers and waving of handkerchiefs as he passed. After driving through the principal streets, and around Gold Hill, and past the great sewing-machine factories of WHEELER & WILSON and HOWE, the party embarked once more and steamed off amid the music and cheers of the Bridgeport populace, a large share of whom insisted upon shaking the hand of the President before his departure, and were gratified as far as time would permit.

RECEPTION AT NEW-HAVEN.

On the arrival of the train at New-Haven, carriages were in waiting to convey the party to the State-house, where it was arranged that the President should be presented to the Legislature of Connecticut, now in session. Mrs. GRANT and daughter took a private carriage to the residence of Gen. ROBERTS, whose hospitalities they enjoyed while the General was visiting the State-house. On arriving at the capital, the President was escorted to the Representative Chamber, where the Legislature was assembled, and was introduced to the members from the Speaker's chair, by Mr. BOWLER, Chairman of the Legislative Committee. The Speaker, Mr. BURNHAM, then addressed the President as follows:

With feelings of profound respect for your official position, and sincere regard for you personally, and a high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country, I give you on behalf of the members of this House a most cordial welcome. (Cheers.)

President GRANT spoke in response as follows:

In attempting to say anything, I feel very much as a young man would who had just entered the College yonder; he knows a good deal more than he can give utterance to. All I can say is that I am very glad to see the members of the Legislature and be with them. [Applause.]

The President was then conducted to the Senate Chamber, when the Speaker, Mr. HOTCHKISS, said:

MR. PRESIDENT: This branch of the Legislature of this State thank you for the honor of your presence here today—an honor, Sir, which we fully appreciate. It has pleased your Excellency to visit our State and spend the national holiday with us. There is not one within our walls who would not rejoice to second the sentiment I now express—we bid you welcome.

The President bowed his acknowledgments, and was then introduced to the several members of the Senate separately.

On the conclusion of the ceremony the President was driven to the City Hall, and presented to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen and Councilmen.

In welcoming the President, the Mayor, Mr. LEWIS, said:

"MR. PRESIDENT: In accordance with the wishes of my fellow-citizens, as expressed through their corporate authorities, I have the high honor of welcoming you to our city and tendering you its hospitalities. The resolution extending the invitation received the unanimous vote of our honorable Board of Aldermen, and the like approbation of our honorable President and Board of Councilmen, and the full and hearty approval of myself. In your acceptance of our invitation we feel honored, and, if time would permit, our fellow-citizens would honor themselves in extending to you, Sir, the hospitalities of their homes. In the brief space allotted to your stay, I have no time to allude to our early history, as connected with the General Government—no time to the illustrious dead that lie within our corporate limits, for it had children whose names are inseparably associated with the nation distinguished in religion, geography and arts; for it produced a TAYLOR, a WEBSTER, a MARSH and a WHITNEY, who now lie sleeping in yonder cemetery. No time to show you our beautiful City, with its colleges and schools and manufactures, with their scientific skill and busy industry, but only time to welcome you once again to our City and to introduce to you our Court of Common Council and fellow-citizens and to bid you come again with more time at your disposal. Gentlemen of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. President and gentlemen of the Board of Council, and fellow-citizens: I have the distinguished honor of introducing to you His Excellency the President of the United States, ULYSSES S. GRANT. [Cheers.]

President GRANT said: It affords me very great gratification to have the pleasure of briefly addressing you on this occasion. At some future time I will take great pleasure in spending at least a day here, to see the many objects of interest to be found in your city, besides the gratification it affords me to see the people who, by their industry, have so largely contributed to keep the balance of trade against us with foreign nations down. [Applause.]

The President and party were then invited to a collation in the Mayor's office, after which they returned to the special train, and took their departure for Hartford at 1½ P. M. amid the booming of cannon and the cheers of the populace.

At Meriden the train made a short stop, during which the President took a ten minutes' drive through the town, and bowed his acknowledgments for the warm reception that was extended to him.

ARRIVAL AT HARTFORD.

The party arrived at Hartford about 3 o'clock P. M., when they found the entire city out to welcome them. Cannon and bands of music greeted them as they disembarked, and the entire city appeared to be enjoying a gala day. There was, happily, no speech-making, and the President, after bowing to the crowd, was permitted to enter a carriage with his wife and daughter, and drive to the residence of Ex-Gov. JEWELL, to dinner. The remainder of the party, including young GRANT, the cadet, who appeared to be a favorite with all hands, took up their quarters at the Allyn House.

A PUBLIC RECEPTION.

At 5 o'clock this afternoon President GRANT was waited upon by Mayor CHAPMAN, the Reception Committee, and members of the City Government, at Gov. JEWELL'S residence. Mayor CHAPMAN very briefly welcomed him to Hartford on the part of the City Government, and Gen. HAWLEY also welcomed him on behalf of the citizens. Accompanied in a carriage by Mayor CHAPMAN and Gen. HAWLEY, the President was then escorted to the Allyn House, and for an hour held a public reception. Hundreds of persons were presented to him, and large numbers were unable to gain access to the hotel parlors.

A Brilliant Entertainment at Ex-Gov. Jewell's Residence.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HARTFORD, July 2.—Ex-Gov. MARSHALL JEWELL gave a grand reception at his residence in Farmington-avenue this evening, which was attended by over a thousand people, comprising all the beauty and fashion of Hartford, together with a large number from New-Haven, Meriden, Middletown, and other towns in the State. The spacious grounds around the Governor's residence were brilliantly illuminated with gas jets, calcium lights and Chinese lanterns. A band of music played on the lawn; fire-works were let off, and the whole affair was got up in a style of Oriental magnificence. The President and family will remain here the guests of Gov. JEWELL, until Monday morning, when they will take an early special train for Woodstock.

Among those present at the Governor's were Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Prof. Bush, Hon. John Boyd, Judge Pardee, the Russian Government's agent resident in this city, and others. Gen. Porter, of Gen. Grant's staff; Gen. Pleasonton, of New-York, and Hon. Harvey Jewell, of Boston, were among those present from abroad. Prof. Bush, of the Yale Scientific School; Hon. Harvey Jewell, Gen. Hawley, Dr. H. P. Stearns, Mayor Chapman, Rowland Swift and others assisted in presenting the guests to the President and Mrs. Grant, and to Governor and Mrs. Jewell.

Reclaiming the Depraved of "Corlear's Hook."

Corlear's Hook is the Five Points of the Thirteenth Ward. In days gone by many daring deeds of villany have been consummated in its malarious slums, and, although it is not now a place where unprotected ladies walk at night assured of safety, the efforts that have been made to reclaim the vicious and depraved have produced a gratifying reformation in the neighborhood. On the principle that prevention is better than cure, special efforts are being made to save the children of the poor from following in the footsteps of the unfortunate ones who have gone before them. The Children's Aid Society have gathered in a fine school in this notorious quarter at No. 327 Rivington-street. It was originally composed of the most ungovernable ragamuffins that could infest any neighborhood, but by an ingenious system of rewards they have been induced to attend school regularly, and they have been deprived of a plea for begging and stealing food and clothing by obtaining them gratuitously at the school. About 100 of these children were treated, yesterday, to a festival of ice-cream and cake, and in the presence of a large number of visitors, exhibited their attainments in the elementary branches of education.

Mr. M. DUPUY presided on this occasion, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Messrs. INGERSOLL, of Brooklyn, and C. L. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society. It appeared that since last year the school has made great progress under the principalship of Miss E. E. PHILLIPS, and the self-denying efforts of her excellent associate.

The Rush Out of Town.

Yesterday afternoon the trains of the Morris and Essex Railroad were loaded down with people going into the country to spend the Fourth. From an early hour in the afternoon, the local trains for the Orange Summit, &c., were completely packed, the Morristown accommodation train took out seven cars, with about 500 passengers. The Hackettstown mail nine cars and 750 passengers, and the Easton Express seven cars and 500 passengers, making over 1,700 passengers on the three trains. Though so heavily loaded, no trains were behind time at Morristown. At each station along the road carriages, stages and country wagons were in attendance to convey the townsfolk to their friends in the rural districts, or to the various Summer resorts.

Poisoned by a Careless Druggist.

Mrs. BARNARD, wife of J. T. BARNARD, residing at No. 99 Gates-avenue, died yesterday, from the effects of an overdose of laudnum, given to her by mistake on the preceding day, by W. L. GORES, druggist, at the corner of Fulton and Washington avenues. Dr. J. C. HUTCHINSON, who wrote the prescription upon which the poison had been received, went to the drug store, and found, upon being shown the bottle from which the stuff had been taken, that instead of squills, as called for by the prescription, she had been given "Liquor opii. comp.," which is possessed of about six times the strength of the article asked. This is the third fatal case of poisoning that has occurred within the present year in this city, either from the ignorance or carelessness of druggists.

Fire in Grand-Street.

At midnight, last night, a fire occurred in the dry-goods store of PHILLIPS & BILDERSEE, No. 297 Grand-street, when the flames ran through the premises and extended to the roof of Nos. 299, 295, 293 and 291. The firemen were unable to extinguish the flames before a damage of nearly $30,000 was occasioned; nearly all covered by insurance.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A REGRET.

I.

I met the maiden that I loved
One evening on the lea:
And save a peeping star or two
All by ourselves were we.
The silken moths flew round about,
And softly moved the air,
And softlier on my shoulder fell
The flutter of her hair.
And so we walked an hour or more,
How swift the minutes sped!
And when we parted—well-a-day,
What might I not have said!

II.

I met the maiden that I loved
One sweet May-morn again,
And save the happy Sabbath bells
No sound was in the lane.
But when I looked her in the face
So fast the blushes flew,
No wild-rose blossom in the Spring
Had ever such a hue.
And so we wandered toward the church;
How swift the minutes sped!
And then we parted—well-a-day,
What might I not have said!

III.

I met the maiden that I loved
Once more in after years,
And as she passed me in the street,
I scarce could look for tears.
For by her side a stranger walked,
And she might be his bride—
But oh! she smiled not as of yore,
Our darling village pride.
Then most I thought of one still eve,
Of one May-morn, how sped,
And how we parted—well-a-day,
What might I not have said!

ALSAGER HAY HALL.

AN IRISH STORY.

Among the many families ruined by the various troubles consequent on the Irish famine, there are few whose fall called forth more general sympathy than that of the Rockinghams, of Moreland. Accustomed as people grew in that sad time to those great disasters—those social deaths, as we may count them, of a whole race together—there were few who did not feel more than an ordinary pang on seeing in the fatal lists of the Encumbered Estates Court the name of that beautiful castle, known throughout the land for the magnitude of the efforts of its owner to improve the condition of his tenantry. To me, especially, the shock was painful, for in my position of governess to Mr. Rockingham's youngest daughter I had learned to feel a most sincere attachment to the whole family. When dismissed about a year previously, it had never occurred to me as possible that that splendid property of park and wood, cornfields and pastures, could be seriously embarrassed. Thus it proved, however, too sadly. Mr. Rockingham was observed by his daughters to fall gradually into a low and anxious state of mind, and to undertake several journeys, of whose purport they were left in the dark. Still no warning was given them, and no retrenchments attempted in their household, till their father caught the prevalent fever in one of his tenant's cottages, where he was visiting the sick. Aggravating the disease by anxiety of mind and depression of spirits, Mr. Rockingham soon lay at the point of death, and then the terrible truth was revealed. Adela and Florence were beggars. There was little chance that when the incumbrances were cleared off the sale of the estate would leave any residue for them, and this sale was now inevitable. A few months' delay took place; but at last all was accomplished, and the ruin of the Rockingham property was found to be hopeless and complete.

A letter which I wrote to Miss Rockingham, expressing my heartfelt sympathy in her misfortune, and proffering such poor services as might be within my limited powers, brought from her an answer, of which the following is an extract:

I write to you today to beg you will do us an important service, and it is some relief to me in my desolation to know how eagerly you will seize the opportunity of lightening our difficulties. Pray procure for us the two very cheapest rooms to be let in Dublin in any locality not altogether unfit for us to inhabit. We must have two rooms, because Florence and I have resolved to endeavor to sell articles of millinery, in whose manufacture we think we shall succeed better than in plain work or dress-making, of which, as you know, we are sadly ignorant. I can hardly write calmly of such things. Only think of my darling, splendid Florence ——. I must not think of this.... She would reprove me if she saw this letter. She is so brave, so calm—almost gay at some moments. I have no temptation to repine for my own sake, for any other loss, while she is left to me, but for her sake it is all very bitter. Write to me when you have secured our rooms in Dublin, as we must leave R—— immediately.

Ever yours gratefully,
ADELA ROCKINGHAM.

To this letter I promptly replied, in substance as follows:

"You do not know Dublin very well, as I remember, so you are probably unacquainted with the old quarter of the town near Dominick-street. It consists of large houses, many of them still handsome and tenanted by respectable people, others much dilapidated and inhabited only by paupers. One of these streets is extremely quiet, having no thoroughfare, and the few large houses of which it is composed having few occupants. I found that the whole of your great-grandfather's—old Lord Galtimore's—house was to be let for less than such rent as would procure you two respectable rooms on the south side of the city. I did not hesitate to engage it for you for the next year. I do not conceal from you that it is entirely destitute of furniture, and that the walls and ceilings are in a sad condition from damp and dirt; but such as it is, your position in the house will be far preferable to any you could obtain elsewhere at the same expense, and I feel confident you will approve my choice. The old woman who has charge of the house lives on the opposite side of the street, and would act as your chair-woman if you desired it. I asked her how it chanced that the price of so large a building could be so trifling, and she muttered something about the 'quality' having left this part of the town, and the poor being 'afeard of the cowld in them big rooms.' I have some suspicion, however, that she is herself 'afeard' of something beside the cold, for she made great demur about entering the large back drawing-room, and crossed herself vigorously when I made an observation on the odd appearance of an old looking-glass still on the walls, from which nearly all the quicksilver has departed. I daresay you will see old Lord Galtimore in it some of these days! Dear Miss Rockingham, I am trying to give you a smile, but my heart is aching."

A fortnight later Adela and Florence Rockingham were established in their new abode. At first they hardly perceived or understood the nature of the life they were preparing to lead. Florence made immense efforts to seem amused with the new circumstances in which they were placed. She led Adela through the desolate rooms, debating with mock earnestness which of them should be devoted to the reception of their guests and which to their boudoir, library and billiard-room. The front parlor of the house was of comparatively small dimensions, and tolerably clean and cheerful; this therefore they agreed should be the show-room for their millinery. Behind it was a vast dining-room, gloomy and dreary beyond description, with its leather hangings torn to strips on the walls, and its great black marble mantelpiece all disjointed and falling to pieces. On the first floor were four rooms; three of moderate size; the fourth of the same dimensions as the dining-room. This had formely been the state drawing-room, and in it yet remained two articles of furniture recalling its ancient splendor. In the central panel of the four windows which occupied its length, there stood what had once been a magnificent buhl pier-table, and over it a mirror reaching to the ceiling, of which I had taken notice on first seeing the room. Nearly all the brass had been stripped off the table, and the gilt locks taken from its numerous drawers and openings; but it was so firmly fixed both to the wall and floor, and was of such massive proportions, that no one had been at the trouble of removing it. The looking-glass—as was the fashion in Ireland in the last century—was intersected in all directions by wreaths of flowers in carved wood, but from these the gilding had nearly all departed. On the summit were the shield and the coronet of the House of Galtimore, which had become extinct on the death of the last Lord, whose only daughter was the grandmother of Adela and Florence.

"See," said Florence, gaily, as they were wandering through the rooms, and examining this solitary piece of furniture,—"see, Ady! There is our own dear old saltier between the four lions which we bear on our second and third quarters—I have it here on the ring you gave me. Why, we are quite at home, are we not, with our own shield over our looking-glass?"

"Yes," said Adela, with that pride of birth which always increases with the loss of worldly wealth,—"yes, we are the only family entitled to quarter the Galtimore arms, and they are as old, it is said, as Sir Hugh de Morbihan, from whom their name of Malvern was corrupted. By the way, do you recollect that curious story of the curse on the first Protestant Earl of Galtimore?"

I am afraid that in her heart Florence knew the whole matter as well as Adela; but seeing her sister brighten up a little in speaking, she answered:

"What was the curse exactly? Was it not in consequence of great-great-grandpapa Galty getting possession of some lands belonging to a nunnery?"

"They say so; and then the Abbess gave him the most horrible curse, with bell, book and candle. She said, 'You have left us no peace in the cloister, and you shall have no peace in your bed and no peace in your grave; you nor yours till the judgment day. Wicked shall the Malverns live, and wicked shall they die, till their lands be given to others, and their wealth lost and their name forgotten.' The strange thing," added Adela, unconsciously suiting her voice, "was that it was said the Malverns never did sleep like other people. They used to spend the whole night in the routs and card-parties then in fashion, and never went to bed till daylight."

"Of course, then," said I, "they did not live very long, and so had an opportunity of soon trying the truth of the second part of the curse."

"No. The last Lord Galtimore died at thirty, leaving all his property to his wife—a famous old lady in the traditions of Dublin. She was herself one of the Malverns, first cousin of her husband. Of course, Lord Galtimore expected her to leave the estates to their only child, Lady Florence; but she did nothing of the kind. As soon as ever Lady Florence was grown up, Lady Galtimore married her off-hand to our grandfather, who it seems was too much in love to make any stir at the moment about settlements. And Lady Galtimore lived on and on beyond all their lives, and in the most extravagant way, even for those extravagant times, driving always in her coach and six, with outriders, and going to the castle in the most magnificent diamonds that were ever seen in Dublin. It was said she sold two estates in the north to buy them, not content with the old Malvern jewels. When she died at last, our grandfather and grandmother were both dead, and our poor father a minor—there was nobody to look after his claims on the Galtimore property. All the lands were sold long before by the old lady, and this house went to pay her debts. I have heard our father say he often wondered what had become of the diamonds. They could hardly have been sold with the furniture; but the executors were not very trustworthy people, and he could never obtain any information on the subject. But let us come out of this cold room, darling, and settle ourselves in our bedroom upstairs as well as we can for the evening."

The apartment the sisters had chosen for themselves was a small one over one end of the great drawing-room. They had procured a pretty bed and a few chairs and tables. On the latter lay so many little elegant articles of their toilet and writing materials with which they had not thought of parting, that, with the addition of several pictures on the walls, the room looked almost suitable to its occupants. They had taken their evening meal in their show-room on the lower floor, so they sat together at some work for which I had been fortunate enough to procure an order. The hours passed on. The fire, which on that late Autumn night, and in that long-deserted house had been indispensable, had burnt down in the rusty grate, and the last sounds of footsteps had long died away in the street, when the sisters, hearing a distant clock striking an hour after midnight, at last put aside their work, and prepared for sleep.

About an hour had elapsed, when Adela was awakened by sounds for which, in her state of fatigue and half-unconsciousness, she was quite unable to account. She had been dreaming that she was still at Moreland, and that the rooms were filled with guests as on the occasions of their old receptions. When she awoke it seemed to her that the same sounds of conversation and laughter were in her ears. She sat up in bed. There could be no doubt of it; there were sounds in the house, and they proceeded from the room below them. As she listened, Adela was sure she could distinguish in particular one manly voice with a peculiarly deep and unpleasant tone, and also at intervals one sharp and treble, like that of an old woman. It was a terrible discovery for the poor solitary girls, that there should be unknown persons in their house at night. Strange to say, however, notwithstanding the evidence of her own ears, Adela did not feel quite convinced. There were sounds, it is true, and they were those of voices; but there was something in them which inspired her with a sense of vague terror, very different from that she would have felt at the distinct voice of housebreakers, were there never so much positive danger to be apprehended from them. In this state of uncertainty and fear, she turned instinctively to waken her sister, but she could hear in the darkness Florence's gentle respiration, and the arm which had been round her own neck lay so still, that she hesitated for a moment to disturb the rest the poor child required so much. During this pause, a change occurred in the sounds she had heard in the room below. The door seemed to be flung open, a single voice pronounced some word or two, and then there seemed a movement, and she heard many steps on the stairs. Could they be ascending? Adela's heart stood still with terror, while every nerve was strained to catch the sounds. No; they were not approaching, they were going down stairs. Then there was a distant door shut, and the sounds became so feeble she could hardly hear them at all. "They are in the dining-room," said she to herself. "Merciful heaven! who are in it? What can all this mean?" The temptation to waken her sister was so great, that only a mind as strong as that of Adela's could have resisted it; but she reflected that nothing would be gained thereby, and that if there were robbers in the house, it was probably the safest thing they could do to remain as if asleep. Exercising, then, an immense effort over herself, Adela remained quiet for several hours, during which the sounds occasionally rose a little. At last, just before the dawn, there was one, thrice repeated, which seemed to the terrified listener something between a cheer and a yell of sudden agony. Then all was quiet.

When the sun was up, Adela rose from her bed, leaving Florence still sleeping, and stole fearfully down the stairs. Often in her descent she paused to listen, but not the slightest noise met her ear; and gaining courge from the growing daylight, she at last turned to look into the great drawing-room itself, whence the mysterious sounds had first proceeded. Everything was precisely as she had left it. The one window which Florence had partially opened was in the same state, and the other three closed and barred. "Perhaps," thought Adela, "the robbers may have entered through that window by a ladder." It was not so; the sash had been long ago pasted down, and had evidently remained unopened for years. An examination of the rooms below was equally fruitless, and the hall door and back door seemed both perfectly secure. Utterly unable to solve the mystery, and having many other cares claiming her attention, she dismissed the subject from her mind for the moment, resolving to consult me upon it as soon as she could do so without exciting Florence's attention.

The days and weeks which followed this event left little leisure to recur to the consideration of it. Though the two sisters worked with an industry and perseverance which soon left its traces on their fading cheeks and heavy eyes, yet they were so unaccustomed to all the arts of the poor, that their incomings fell far short of their expenditure. One after another each little luxury was dispensed with. It was a heart-breaking business. And oh, how altered they were! so thin, so pale, so stooping! There were gray hairs among Adela's chestnut bands, and Florence's eyes looked dim and sunken, and her ringing laugh, once as frequent as the songs of the bird, grew so rare, it startled me when I heard it. The whole hot Summer passed away, and they seemed to droop more and more for want of air and rest; and when the Autumn came, and there were few people in town, their work grew slack, and absolute want stared them in the face when they were less than ever able to cope with it.

One day I knocked at their house, bringing with me a few of the little luxuries which my own poverty permitted me to offer. Florence opened the door, and bringing me into the work-room, said—

"Don't go upstairs yet. Adela is not very well—I made her stay in bed; it is nothing but a cold. You shall see her by-and-bye, but I want to tell you something."

"Dear child," said I, "don't be so agitated. How pale you are! Sit down; I will stay as long as you like."

"Oh, Mrs. L——, you don't know, you cannot think, what has happened! This horrible house! I dare not stay in it And yet we must starve or go to the poor-house if we leave it. Oh, it is so very, very dreadful! It is no matter for me—I am strong, you know; but Adela—nobody knows what Adela is, what an angel of God she has been through all this year of misery. Oh, that He would let me die, and save her from all this agony."

Poor Florence laid her head upon the table, and her whole frame shook with the violence of her burst of grief. I was greatly alarmed, but at last succeeded in pacifying her a little, and induced her to give me, though somewhat incoherently, the following account:

"We went to bed rather early last night, Adela was not well, and I persuaded her to do so. She fell into a heavy sleep; and then, as there was a great piece to be finished of that work which Miss G—— insisted should be ready today, I got up again and stole down here to do it. Of course I only lighted one candle, and that was the reason, I suppose, why I grew so nervous, besides being very cold; but I kept my eyes from looking about the room, and went on, though I got worse and fancied all sorts of things coming about me. At last, it was no fancy at all, I most distinctly heard a noise in the rooms overhead. It was not in the one over this, but in the great drawing-room over the dining-room. I heard first, one sharp, querulous sort of voice, and then a whole set of other voices, among them one deep one, like the deepest organ."

"Nonsense, dear Miss Florence! it was all your nervous imagination."

Adela had confided to me in private what she had heard, but had never told Florence, and I was horror-stricken at the similarity of their stories.

"No, no, Mrs. L——," went on Florence, with increased vehemence; "it was no imagination; I heard the voices as I hear yours. I could not stir; my heart stood still; I sat there I don't know how long, listening to them. I would have given the whole world to have been with Adela; but I dared not pass up the stairs. At last—you won't believe me, but it is true—I heard the steps on the stairs, a great many steps, as if forty or fifty people were coming down and talking all the time. I think I fainted; I expected them to come into this room; and I don't know what happened till I heard them in the dining-room. Yes, there! through those folding-doors! I tell you I heard them! There were voices of men and women, talking and laughing. Oh, such awful, hollow, bitter sort of laughs! it made my blood run cold; and then there were voices of glasses, as if they were feasting. And this went on, went on so long, I thought I had gone mad as I sat listening. At last there were three hideous sounds I cannot describe, and then it was all silence. What *could* it all be? What do you think it was?"

"It was all your poor, overworked brain, dear Miss Florence. I hope you did not tell your sister."

"Why, when I was at last able to run up stairs, I found her still asleep, so I thought I would wait till I could tell you."

"You did very wisely. It must be all imagination; but you are not able to endure these lonely vigils, dear young lady. Allow me to come and sit up for a few nights with you, till your nerves are calmed."

Poor Florence tried to decline my offer, but it was too evidently needed; and we parted with the understanding that I would, if possible, return at 11 o'clock and share the apartment of the sisters for the night, taking our turns to rest and work.

By a chance, which at the time seemed most unfortunate, one of my pupils gave herself a severe sprain that evening, and as she lay moaning and fevered in bed it was utterly impossible for me to leave her. Soon after dawn the next morning, full of anxiety for the consequences of another solitary night to the Rockinghams, I hurried across the town to their house. Florence met me at the door, her large eyes glittering, her hand trembling with excitement as she led me upstairs.

"Oh, Mrs. L——! It *is* true! There are beings—God knows what they are—in this house. Adela and I *both* saw them."

"You *saw* them?"

"Yes, yes. Come in here. Come down, Ada." She called to her sister as she pulled me into the great dining-room. The shutters of this vast apartment were mostly closed, only where one or two of the hinges had broken and the boards fallen away, the dull, yellow light of the Winter morning entered and displayed the dreary torn hangings on the walls, and the bare floor pierced in every direction by the rats. By degrees I led the sisters to describe to me the events of the night, for their terrors, if unreal, could only be dispelled by examination; and, if real, some steps must be instantly taken to relieve them from such a position. But what did I mean by "real?"

"We both sat up," said Adela, "in our bedroom, expecting you to come every moment, and getting on meantime with our work. Toward the middle of the night we began to hear sounds in the drawing-room below. Then Florence told me that she had heard them the night before, just the same as I told you I had done when we first came here. It was very awful; but as we were together, and the noises had never come anywhere but in those two rooms and on the stairs, we bore it as well as we could. Only there was one shrill woman's voice, which, whenever we heard it, made me turn sick with horror. I cannot describe it." And Adela hid her face in her handkerchief.

"They went down," said Florence, "as before, to supper, and then the sounds grew faint. All this time the night was passing, and we could not think why you did not come. At last I fancied I heard your ring at the hall-door, but the distance is so great I could not be sure, and there were those fearful noises, like jingling glasses, from time to time, in this dining-room, which I might have mistaken for your bell."

"Florence wanted to come down to open the door to you," said Adela; "but it was more than I could bear while those noises went on. At last there were three hideous sounds, such as there always are at the end, and then all was silent. After some time we took our candle and went down to open the door in case you were there. Of course we were frightened, going down stairs, but we heard or saw nothing till we came to the door of the large drawing-room, which was standing open quite wide. I knew I had closed it when we went to bed, and we both stood before it, trembling, afraid either to go in or to go down past it. At last I thought, 'Well, we are in God's hands, though we seem so desolate;' and I resolved I would go into the room at any cost, and see if we could find out any clew to this horrible mystery, which will drive us out to starvation. Florence would not let me go alone, so we went in arm-in-arm, both holding the candle. At first, we did not see anything different from usual; but when we were half-way down the room we saw, there in the looking-glass in the center pier——"

"You know that great hideous, tarnished mirror?" cried Florence, her lips white with fear at the recollection.

I nodded, and Adela went on:

"There was something reflected in that mirror—not us; we were not yet opposite to it. But dull as it was, and half-spoiled for want of the quicksilver, there was no mistake—something was moving and nodding, as it were, before it. Once we had seen the thing in the glass, we could not take our eyes off it. There was scarlet and gold and feathers, and something dazzlingly brilliant among them, till at last we made out clearly enough the terrible thing it was. It was a dead old woman's face surrounded by some gaudy head-dress, and loaded with jewels. The face! oh, that horrible face! It was quite that of a corpse, wan and drawn, and the eyes dead; but the cheeks were rouged, and it had black curls and black eyebrows, as if they were false, and great white teeth in the fallen jaws. I thought I should have gone mad with terror."

"So did I," said Florence; "I tore poor Ada's arm, clutching it. But at last the horrible creature seemed to finish looking and nodding at herself in the glass, and she began to take off all the diamonds in her head-dress and round her frightful neck, till they lay in a heap on the table. And then—then——"

"She turned round as if to look if any one saw her; and in our agony we dropped the candle, and both of us rushed out of the room, and I hardly know what happened till we were upstairs in our own room; but I thought I heard a sharp, angry cry, just in that same shrill voice which terrified me before. The cold gray dawn was coming on, and we stayed there till we heard you just now at the hall door."

What I felt at the recital of this strange story it is needless to say. I persuaded them to accompany me into the dreaded apartment. It was dark, the shutters being less broken than in the dining-room, and it took us both time and courage to wait to open them, and then to throw up one or two of the rusty sashes. Till this was done I had felt oppressed by the odor of the room. We turned finally to the unfortunate mirror, and to the great buhl-table fixed beneath it. The sisters showed me where they had stood, and in what part of the center panel the specter appeared, and I tried vainly to construct out of the blurred and spotted surface anything which should have offered a ground for their imagination.

"She laid her diamonds down there," said Florence, laying her hand on the table.

"A great heap they were," said Adela. "A splendid necklace and ear-rings, and then a a tiara like an earl's coronet."

"Why, they must be the great Galtimore diamonds!" cried Florence.

We stood all three overwhelmed at this idea.

"There *was* a Countess's coronet among the Galtimore diamonds. I have heard my father say so," said Adela.

"And old, wicked Lady Galtimore——. Why, good heavens! Ada, (and Florence turned as pale as death,) do you recollect the picture in the bed-room at the end of the north corridor at Rockingham?"

"It was *she!*"

None of us could speak. The corroboration of the frightful story of the sisters' vision was too wonderful to permit of any further observation on my part. By degrees I persuaded them to return to their room upstairs. Both were frightfully ill, and it was with great regret I left them for a few hours. My employer, though somewhat unwittingly, consented to my spending each night with them for some time to come; and this soon ended in my nursing both of them through severe attacks of fever. They had but the one little bed; I was their only attendant, except the char-woman, who came in occasionally in my absence during the day; and they were wanting in nearly every comfort their miserable condition of health required.

Days and weeks passed. The Rockinghams were struggling back to life; but their few customers had ceased to send work which they had been unable to perform, and every article of their little property, and most even of their wardrobe, had been sold for food and fire. It was a pitiful sight, those two pale girls, still beautiful and delicate as hot-house flowers, but oh, so worn!—so sad! It truly seemed as if the dreaded poor-house was to be the last stage of the earthly road whereon Adela and Florence were traveling toward a better world. I saw each thought only of the other, not of herself; but that was almost unendurable. Many a time, when I had been sitting up with them and forcing them to go to bed, I had seen one or the other rise from her evening prayers with a face of agony which betrayed to my heart the thought that she had sought for strength to bear, and then had flung herself, weeping passionately, on her sister's neck. Their patience, their gentleness, their efforts each to sacrifice herself for the other, were beyond all praise of mine.

One night things had come to the uttermost. Like them, I had sold all that I dared to part with while preserving an exterior permissible in Lady F——'s household. There was no food—no chance of getting any for the morrow. The worst of our fears was on the point of being realized.

That night I resolved at all events to spend with my unhappy friends, and accordingly I went to their house at 11 o'clock, and after some attempts to comfort them, persuaded them to lie down on what yet remained of their bedding, while I sat on the floor beside them. Wearied with grief and tears, I believe we all slept at last, till when the Spring morning had broken, and the sun was shining into the room, I was awakened violently by Ada starting up in bed. "Mrs. L——! Florence, darling! wake up! Oh, I have had such a dream!" And her eyes sparkled as I had not seen them shine, alas! for many a day.

"Such a dream!" she went on, eagerly; "all that same horrible vision we saw in the drawing-room below; only I saw—I'm sure I saw—where the diamonds were placed. Lady Galtimore hid them in the buhl-table. I know exactly where they are."

"Oh, be calm, dear Miss Rockingham!" I cried; "this is only a dream."

Ada collected herself for a moment and then said, as she rose up and threw on hastily some of her clothes, "You are right—it was but a dream; but who knows but in my dream my thoughts have led me to a discovery which might save Florence from ——? Oh, if it could be so!" she added, as her knees trembled and her lips quivered.

There was something almost solemn in the spirit in which we all three went together down the wide old staircase and into the haunted room, on our errand of life and death. The sun shone brightly into the room. We looked at nothing round us, but walked to the massive table. On reaching it, Adela, without a moment's hesitation, opened a little door such as buhl cabinets usually possess in the front, and which, as we knew, displayed a small recess, once no doubt filled with some elegant trifles, but now empty. Placing her hand against the roof of this recess, Adela touched a spring, and a small shallow drawer under the ledge of the table started out. We all three grasped it and dragged it out, but it was perfectly empty.

"I knew it was," said Ada, quite resolutely. "Now," and she placed her hand behind the drawer, in the space left when it was taken out.

"Here is the very lock I dreamed of!" she muttered, in the intensest excitement; and, catching hold of a small handle beside the lock, she gave it a hasty jerk, and it came off in her hand. "Oh, heavens!" she cried; "it is locked! We cannot get at the drawer; but it is there! The diamonds are there. It is exactly as I dreamed!"

It will not be wondered at that our impatience reached an almost uncontrollable pitch at this moment. By inserting our arms in the recess left by the drawer in the table, we could feel quite well that there was a strong brass lock closing an inner drawer, reaching no doubt to the back of the table. Such keys as we had with us were tried, but quite in vain. At last, by pulling out every drawer in the table, and groping in every possible direction, we reached (also at the back of the table) another spring, from which started a tiny little drawer wherein lay two objects—one was an old gold ring, with a portrait of Lord Galtimore; the other was a gilt brass key.

There was something which, even in that moment of wild excitement, inspired me with respect for Adela Rockingham, as I watched the way in which she almost solemnly took the key from my trembling hand and applied it to the unseen lock in the depth of the table. We could hear it click as the rusty wards gave way, and then Adela drew forth the heavy drawer within. It was about four inches deep, and eight or nine long; and over its contents lay a piece of yellowish old paper, containing some memoranda of figures. We lifted the paper—and there, each in its black velvet bed, lay the enormous Galtimore diamonds—the necklace, the earrings, the gorgeous coronet. Adela and Florence threw themselves into each other's arms. God knows if their sobs of joy did not find an echo in my old heart then and ever since.

There could be no question as to the right of Adela and Florence Rockingham to the jewels so strangely discovered. Before long the diamonds were disposed of, and a large treasure realized; but from the first day we were able to quit the gloomy abode where those young girls had endured such terrible sufferings, and where also they had recovered the opulence to which they were born, no explanation of the mysterious sights and sounds of the dreary old mansion has ever been made. At the moment when Adela drew forth the diamonds, we were all too overwhelmed with joy to afford attention to anything else; but on discussing the matter afterward, it appeared that all three of us vaguely recollected having heard a sound like the shrill treble laugh of an aged woman, quivering, as it were, in the darkness of the further end of the great desolate room. Be this as it may, we are assured that the spectral rout has been known no more in the old gloomy house. Perchance the dread visitors have been banished by the voices of the happy little children of a great national charity, whose abode it has been made, and for whose use it has been refreshed and purified. Perchance the "Wicked Malverns" have at last borne the full measure of their terrible curse, and may now "rest in their graves," while their innocent descendants redeem their evil name by the generous use of those long-lost treasures to which they guided them in such awful and mysterious fashion.—*Dublin University Magazine.*

BEACH BIRDS.—I made acquaintance with a flock of beach birds. These little citizens of the sea and air preceded me by about a stone's throw along the strand, seeking, I suppose, for food upon its margin. Yet with a philosophy which mankind would do well to imitate, they drew a continual pleasure from their toil for a subsistence. The sea was each little bird's great playmate. They chased it downward as it swept back, and again ran up swiftly before the impending wave, which sometimes overtook them and bore them off their feet. But they floated as lightly as one of their own feathers on the breaking crest. In their airy flutterings they seemed to rest on the evanescent spray. Their images—long-legged little figures, with gray backs and snowy bosoms—were seen as distinctly as the realities in the mirror of the glistening strand. As I advanced, they flew a score or two of yards, and, again alighting, recommenced their dalliance with the surf wave; and thus they bore me company along the beach, the types of pleasant fantasies, till, at its extremity, they took wing over the ocean, and were gone. After forming a friendship with these small surf spirits, it is really worth a sigh to find no memorial of them, save their multitudinous little tracks in the sand.—*Hawthorne.*

ALONE.

O sharpest grief which few can know,
Surpassing all the sting of death.
By time untamed, thou still dost grow
As life seeks out the downward path.

He feels thy presence in whose breast
All night the festive lamps have burned,
Who calls for some to share the feast,
And finds his invitation spurned.

Who sees the morning blank and gray,
Startle each pane with shivering light,
To mock him with a sunless day
Who turneth from a songless night.

He feels a summons in the air;
"The night," he saith, "is wholly gone;
The world awakes, but I must fare
For evermore alone, alone!"

STERNE'S DAUGHTER

Alby is an ancient brick-built town, on the Tarn, the pride of the flat and fertile plain of Languedoc. As Albiga, it was not without renown; and in later times it gave a name to those free inquirers of their day, the Albigenses. It still produces the woad with which the aboriginal fashionables painted themselves, and with which artists of the present period create effects, under the name of *pastel*. Alby is the market-place of, perhaps, the richest corn-country in France. The noble towers of its Gothic brick cathedral, Ste.-Cécile, are as landmarks to wayfarers on the plain. The people are a quiet, pious people; but they care less for Cardinal D'AMBOISE than they do for their townsman, the luckless, yet gallant, navigator, LA PEROUSE. They were prophesying his future renown while they were unconscious of his future fate, when, in 1772, two English ladies were residing in the ancient town, and were being welcomed to its best society. They were mother and daughter—the widow and the only child of STERNE, who died in 1768. The first was the poor, gaunt, shattered wreck of that once-beautiful ELIZABETH LUMLEY, who had first stirred the pulses of STERNE'S heart and won a homage, which afterward, like Israel's incense, was offered at many a shrine. The second lady was the LYDIA, in his affection for whom STERNE never wavered. She was the joy of his heart when present, its strong desire when absent. All that he had felt in his early days for "my LUMLEY"—the sincere and eager love, the intense sentiment, the more intense romantic feeling, the overwhelming gladness when, after long hesitation, ELIZABETH LUMLEY became his wife—all was modified, yet not diminished, in his paternal love for his daughter, and LYDIA'S filial affection was rendered to her father in equal measure.

The two ladies had resided so long in France that even the elder might have become, at least, acclimatized by 1772. The younger was at that time as one to the manner born. Her attractions had their natural influences on the hearts of more than one young French gentleman; but there was only one who seems to have touched her own, and that was a certain ALEXANDER ANNE MEDALLE, who was one year younger than herself, the son of a gentleman employed in the French Customs or Tax Office; he was "*Receveur des Décimes.*" All that the public has hitherto known is that this young couple were married. So completely did they disappear from all record that biographers have been reduced to the mere suggestion that M. and Mme. MEDALLE perished in the Great Revolution which ended the history of so many families. But Alby has not so completely forgotten the story of LYDIA STERNE. On the 28th of April, 1772, LYDIA, then just of full age, made abjuration of the Protestant religion in the private chapel of the Provost's house in Alby, an act which put away all obstacles to her marriage with a Roman Catholic. In the "Inventaire des Archives Communales d'Alby" it is written—"Le mariage était forcé, urgent; car alors la loi autorisait la recherche de la paternité." Whether this refers to the minority of the bridegroom and paternal opposition, or the unwillingness of the bride's mother to consent to the match, we cannot say. However this may be, the wedding took place on the day that LYDIA united herself to the Church of which her lover was a member. The ceremony was performed where the abjuration had been pronounced, but STERNE'S widow was not present. No other reason is alleged for her absence but that of her health, for the improvement of which Mrs. STERNE had been living in Alby. The widow died there, in January, 1773, in the house of a medical man named LIONIERES, No. 9 Rue St. Antoine, and so closed the story of the poor lady who, three-and-thirty years earlier, had said to STERNE, "My dear LAUREY, I never can be yours, for I verily believe I have not long to live; but have left you every smiling of my fortune." The daughter's wedded life was briefer than her mother's. One son was born of the marriage at Alby, and when he died, Sept. 19, 1783, at the school of Sorere, LYDIA MEDALLE, *née* STERNE, was not alive to weep for the early death of her only child.

These details concerning the widow, daughter and grandson of "Yorick" are entirely new. In the *Athenæum*, No. 2,221, at the close of a notice of M. STAPFER'S "Study on Sterne," we expressed a wish that he had thrown some light over the obscurity which enveloped the story of LYDIA'S married life. M. STAPFER has most courteously and amply gratified this wish by furnishing us with information derived from the Archives at Alby, which sets the word "Finis" to the hitherto incomplete story of STERNE'S daughter. —*The Athenæum.*

THE BABY.—But as for the baby, whatever rudimentary arts he may develop, he does not show the slightest possible glimpse of the development of a moral sense. His notions of sleep are simply inordinate. His times for awakening are the small hours, when all conscientious babies are asleep. He then displays a capacity for yelling, which otherwise could hardly be expected from so minute an insect. At other times he reclines, sucking his thumb in dim yearning after a pipe, or doubling his fist in lively anticipation of life's coming struggles. A baby is generally born looking extremely old. One almost begins to speculate whether the Platonic theory of reminiscence may not be true, and whether this alleged baby may not be some extremely old gentleman who has acted rather badly in another sphere of existence, and has another mundane chance given him. Babies look awfully old and wrinkled when they are born; sometimes they look ninety, but I have seen them look as young as eight-and-forty. In a few days' time they shake off the old existence, if they have had an old existence, and are fairly embarked upon this real sea of human life, where they will have rocks and shoals and quicksands enough before they can come into any sort of haven. And yet there is something maddening about a baby. BOSWELL is reported to have once said to Dr. JOHNSON, "Sir, what could you do if you were shut up alone in a tower with a baby?" I forget what the response was, "Sir, you are a fool," I should suppose, or something equally laconic and straightforward. The suggestion is an awful one, probably an impossible one; but still the dread idea recurs—"What would a man do if he were shut up alone with a big baby?" CHARLES LAMB held strong opinions on the subject of babies. When the young children came in, as he considered, to spoil the dessert, he forthwith proposed the health of the much calumniated King Herod. And yet there are many pleasant things to be said about babies, and you will find them said by poets, philosophers and essayists all over the world; and it is especially noticeable how men of genius, when themselves childless, cling with most wonderful love and intelligence to the babies.—*London Society.*

IN THE POLICE CELLS AT ASCOT.

A writer in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, evidently JAMES GREENWOOD, the "London Casual," tells his queer experience in the Police cells at Ascot, in which he managed to get placed, in order to pursue his novel investigations, through acting the character of a tramp:

My experiences at Ascot on Thursday were not quite those of the majority of visitors: permit me to relate them in your pages. A little way behind the Grand Stand there is a row of small houses. One of these is called a court. It is about as large as a three-horse omnibus. In this cell, Sir THOMAS HENRY, as the Chief Magistrate of Bow-street, and a Magistrate of Berkshire, sits with his Chief Clerk, Mr. BURNABY. While the races last the Court sits, and while it sits it has plenty to occupy its learned attention. Squeezing in I see a "suspected person" under examination. He has been trying pockets, and at last was seen with his hand in the recesses of a gentleman's coat-tails. He explains that he is innocent, and to clinch his assertion says his sole object in tramping up from Yorkshire to Ascot was to sell drilled-eyed needles. His artless tale is not believed; he sees it, to his surprise, in the faces of all about him; upon which he makes a long and exceedingly careful search in every one of his pockets for the needles he had brought to sell, and failing to find them, says the Police must have taken them when they "rubbed him down." This unfortunate victim of circumstantial evidence is sent to be imprisoned for a month at Reading. To him succeeds an innocent countryman, who has robbed Capt. SEYMOUR of his field-glasses while they were hanging at his very back. He alleges intoxication to account for this feat; but it is clearly shown that he accomplished it in his mere sober senses, and so he gets three months' imprisonment. Then come others—a Scotchman, an Irishman, and a Jew—all card-sharpers, who have never in their lives seen each other before, though on all are found return tickets from Moorgate-street to Windsor, and on all are found Bank of Engraving notes, cards, and counterfeit sovereigns, which they all have picked up "promiscuous" on the course. They conduct their defense with considerable skill; but when previous convictions are proved against the Jew and the Irishman, and penal servitude against the Scotchman, they throw themselves upon the mercy of the Court, and gratefully go to prison for three months; they are apparently unaware that that is the highest penalty a Magistrate can inflict for race-course card-sharping.

However, I do not intend to call over the little army of offenders who on that day were arraigned in the three-horse omnibus. I only mention these gentlemen because they were my cell companions afterward, and I have especial reason to remember the Scotchman. For I had a fancy to contrive to get among these race-course criminals, to meet them in the companionship of the dock and the intimacy of the cell. How this fascinating idea was carried out I need not discover, except that it was done under the eye of experience and in the dress of a tramp. Experience's first suggestion was that if, after penetrating within the sanctuary of the cell, I was "tumbled," *i. e.* found out, I might be mauled very badly; for it seems that a similar spirit of jealousy and exclusiveness prevails there as on the Stock Exchange. On that account I was advised not to take any particular "lay," (or affect any particular line of practice as a rogue,) because ignorance of appropriate slang would bring me at once into suspicion. My safest plan, it seemed, was to say I was in for "milling a slop" or "knocking a copper;" those being the cant terms for assaulting a policeman. Of the two I preferred "knocking a copper" as being more manly; and fortunately I found that my offense, while it commended me to the sympathies of all, at the same time argued a certain degree of innocence and obscurity. Further, I was supposed to be "on lift," that is on bail. I had arranged that an imaginary Bob Butler (woe betide the name!) should call for me.

I confess it was not without misgiving that I felt myself taken by the arm and marched across a court-yard, and put into a cell for the first time. There were only two men in this place, but the cell was almost dark, the heat was intolerable, and when I say the prisoners were not allowed to leave it for any purpose whatever the delights of the den may be imagined. My companions were two ill-favored looking men, of about twenty-five years old, very showily dressed. They at once asked me if I had been "up," to which I answered "No" very gruffly, and in perfect ignorance as to what the reply might signify. The youngest then sharply asked me how it was that I had come out of the "old snort's room" if I had not been up. Instinctively I felt that "old snort" must mean Magistrate, and with immediate presence of mind answered that I was in for "knocking a copper," and that they had taken me to the room, but there was no one there—a statement which the elder of the two at once confirmed. This point settled, my companions began to be very communicative. They had gone so far as to say that they were taken up on "suspicion" and that they thought they could "suck it out with a mooh," when suddenly the cell door was opened, and a sallow, red-bearded man was thrust in, whom I happened to know well as a notorious card-sharper, and scoundrel in general. He sat on a strip of deal bench at the further side of the cell, and after eyeing me spoke for a short time to the two others in a tone which I could not overhear, and in terms which I could not understand. Then he came over, and placing both his hands on my knees, looked steadily up into my face, saying, "Hedge!" and so went back to the bench again. "Hedge" is a very unpleasant word when it is uttered in that way and under such circumstances. The three men looked at me; but their contemplations were brief, and their nature is unknown, for at that moment in came a Police Sergeant to say my companions were to "go up," and I was left between four bare walls. In these I found so little to reward study that I was glad to be marched into the next cell. In this black hole were eleven men; and if the atmosphere in my first place of imprisonment was foul, here it was almost poisonous. What the hot air was like which rushed into my face when the door was opened for me I shall not say. All the eleven seemed to have some interest in their new companion. The first question was, had I been "up." No, I was on remand for "milling a slop," and was going to be bailed. To the question as to who was going to "lift" me, I replied, according to advice, "Bob Butler." To my consternation, this, which had been to me hitherto a purely imaginary power, turned out to be a reality, and one well known to many in the cell. I was asked if it was the Bob Butler near the booth, and I said it was, but I did not know him as well as his man BATES, who had promised that BUTLER should come up for me. I was then assured that Butler was no good, and that his "lift" would not be accepted; an opinion which seemed so general that I could not help showing myself much affected by it. During this time my friend the Scotchman, whom I had seen in the morning, was pacing the little cell, looking with his huge bow-legs and shock of sandy hair, rather like a badger. He stopped, went to one or two of his fellows, and spoke to them; and afterward, amid a dead silence, he asked me why I was put out of the other cell into theirs if I had not been "up." To this I answered truly, that I did not know. There was evident dissatisfaction on their part, and there was certainly uneasiness on mine; for I was one among eleven, and the caution of experience, and the recollection of what our Stock Exchange gentlemen do to intruders, made me unhappy. Fortunately at this moment a man—a very low ruffian indeed to look at—was thrust into the cell. He was bloody about the face, and had evidently been in a severe struggle. All attention is distracted from me in the general welcome of the last comer. He is generally known, he seems to be popular, and his name is "Shiney." To him, too, is propounded the question, has he been "up." He replies that he is under remand; whereupon I am introduced to him as being under remand also, and amicable relations are established for a time, though not till after the Scotchman has tried to reassure himself by asking me whether I am in the "London way;" to which I answer "No; and would never have been in trouble if the 'slops' had not pulled me about." Shiney then tells us the news. First and foremost (we are all most eager about the race) *Sabinus* has won the Cup; next Long Jem has got off with £57, Dan has got £19; Archie Smith has bilked the "coppers" and is away; but Tom Rood is in trouble, and the "gurls" are coming to see him in the next cell, if the slops will let them. Instantly it is proposed to communicate with Rood in the next cell by making a hole above the brick wall and beneath the sloping wooden roof. The Scotchman is in the act of "offering back," to afford the necessary stand-point, when a buzz arises which means "caution," and some local detectives, in plain clothes, come to identify us. I knew none of them, nor were any of them in my secret, and none of them, of course, knew me. Nevertheless and quite apart from the poisonous atmosphere of the cell, I felt that my position in it was very disagreeable, and that if any new comer led to my betrayal it might become far more disagreeable still. I therefore begged of the local constable to ask if my bail, Mr. Bob Butler, had come. They only looked at me with their customary contempt, (which we all so much admire,) and one made a joke. He asked if I wanted my butler to wash me and brush me down. Another with a heavy face, which totally belied his intelligence, warned me to be careful how I came down their way, for he'd know me again among a thousand. I saw Col. HENDERSON, I saw Col. FRASER, Capt. HARRIS, and Col. PIERSON all pass by my cell. I saw Superintendent WILLIAMSON and Superintendent MOTT, but they took no notice of me. Worst of all, the cell sergeant so completely misunderstood my repeated inquiries for my bail, my passport to freedom, that he only bade me hold my noise. This had its effect in the cell; it established me as a young but still a recognized member. As I went back from the grating into the fetid odor, I began to think that on the whole I had rather put my foot in it than otherwise, and sat down on the strip of plank in the corner listening to some curious conversation. But you have enough of these reminiscences for one paper; the rest shall follow duly.

TAKING EPITAPHS.—A correspondent writes: "The following epitaph, which I do not recollect ever seeing in print before, is to be found in the beautiful churchyard of Sutton, Shropshire. It has the appearance of modern origin about it." Joking epitaphs, like the joking sermons once of tolerably frequent occurrence, are now so entirely out of vogue among us, that we insert this curious specimen for the amusement of our readers:

"HERE LIES THE BODY OF CHARLES KEETLEY,
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE NOV. 4, 1857,
AGED 63 YEARS.

Here lies Mr. C. Keetley,
Now done for completely;
But before he got into this hole,
He made bad puns so neatly,
And good jokes so sweetly,
He was reckoned uncommonly droll.
We don't know if it's right,
But they say the last night
He was driving along with his fun;
And the very last word that ever was heard
Was certainly meant for a pun.
Now, o'er his grave his friends may rave,
And grieve till all of them choke;
But 't will be very queer
If his ghost don't appear
At twelve every night for a joke."

The most striking point in connection with it is, that such an inscription should have been placed on a tombstone so recently as 1857, only thirteen years ago. Clergymen and cemetery boards so commonly sit as censors upon such productions, that, if offered by the relatives or friends of deceased notabilities, they are very much more likely to be consigned to the waste-paper basket than to be made perpetual in stone or marble. We recollect hearing quite lately of an instance in which two disconsolate parents, having lost their little boy, aged two years, proposed to place the following inscription on the tombstone they erected to his memory:

"There was one vacant harp in Heaven,
And 'twas unto our darling given."

—*Once a Week.*

AN INDIAN PUBLIC HOUSE.—The Indian bungalow may be described as a tidy, square-built cottage consisting of one floor only, its doors wide, and its windows (which are large and numerous) supplied with venetian blinds or shutters in the absence of glass. It is built of brick, but white-plastered with *chunam*, a beautiful kind of lime manufactured from the "shells of ocean," and is always surrounded by a wide verandah, in the grateful shadow of which the inmates sit, or rather recline, on cane chairs so cunningly constructed as to afford sweet support to the whole languid anatomy of man. Here the *chota hasseree*, or "little breakfast" of tea and toast is served in the dawn of the morning to those who are wisely prepared to go forth for an hour's ride or walk before the sun rises too high for purposes of Anglo-Saxon locomotion. Here, too, gentlemen come after dinner, to be refreshed by the cool evening breeze, together with such additional exhilaration as may be derived from "brandy pawnee" and cigars. Within, the bungalow consists of clean spacious apartments, having asphalt floors partially laid with matting, and not hampered with excess of furniture, which in Bombay comprises a tasteful display of the celebrated black wood indigenous to the place, together with ornate objects of native industry in sandal wood or ivory. Punkahs hang over the dining-table, or wherever else punkahs may be needful, and curtains of bobbinette, where curtains ought to be, complete the free, airy aspect of this bright Eastern domicile. With these draperies nearly every bed in a *pukka*, or well-appointed house, is inclosed, and, even with the security they afford, he who would find repose within their shade, after outwitting the mosquitos to the utmost of his ability, by raising the light folds of gossamer only so far as will enable him to wriggle quickly through, should see, before he lays down his head, that not one tiny tormenter has forestalled him in the occupation of his downy den. If he happens to be a "fresh man," a single specimen of this voracious tribe will serve to spoil his rest and send him forth disfigured in the morning to encounter renewed attacks from greater forces, where no muslin curtains interpose their protection. The kitchen and offices are in the "compound," or inclosed ground out of doors, where also the large staff of native servants find the slender accommodation accorded them, sleeping at the best on bare charpoys, or cotton-wadded rugs laid down anywhere. It was something of a novelty to find a complete domestic establishment consisting, with the single exception of the nurse or ayah, of the masculine gender. The turn out at dinner of butler and assistants in clean light livery of turban and cotton wrapper was very neat and presentable—the termination of these habiliments in a display of bare feet and ankles notwithstanding. Outside in the compound, palm, acacia, and other trees, some of them bearing flowers, and mingled with shrubbery of much beauty and variety, rear into the sunshine a canopy of green leaves; but all around the grass (except for a short period during the rains) is scorched into a yellow hue. The garden may be and frequently is trim and blooming, but only where daily labor and expense are freely bestowed on artificial means of watering, is this result possible. Wanting these, it dies sun stricken, and speedily becomes a wilderness of dead leaves and flowers. But even at the best, with its rank dusty luxuriance and bare walks of soil, it is but a poor substitute for the green-carpeted and pebble-strewn Edens of the Western world.—*A Glasgow Merchant in India.*

NEW-ENGLAND PURITANS AND QUAKERS.—Two hundred years have passed away, and yet not one prominent descendant of the Puritans, Mr. LONGFELLOW, perhaps, excepted, has had the courage to try his ancestors and their victims by the same law. Mr. BANCROFT intended well; but either his courage failed, or his pride of ancestry was too strong for him. In spite of the determination to white wash the Founders, and to perpetuate their follies by abusing the Quakers, these writers are forced to record the fact, that their forefathers failed and the Quakers succeeded. Puritan despotism, at least in its grosser forms, is a thing of the past. Quaker freedom, liberty of conscience, the Quakerism of Massachusetts in 1660, is the accepted gospel of the old Bay State today. The theocracy of the Puritans—where is it? The democracy of the Quakers—where is it not? The stone which the Founders rejected has become the head of the corner.

We may boast of the honesty and devotion of the forefathers, and, glossing over their intolerance and fanaticism, point with just pride to their stern morality; but the idea for which they lived, and by which they asked to stand or fall, is repudiated by their children. We may call the Quakers meddlers and intruders; we may give prominence to the acts of Lydia Wardwell and Deborah Wilson; we may laugh at the broken bottles of Thomas Newhouse, and sneer at the sackcloth of Mary Brewster; preferring to judge the little army of Quakers by these exceptional cases, and forgetting the purity of their lives, the sublime heroism of their devotion, we may curse

them for a set of fanatics and madmen, but the truth remains and will prevail; the Quakers were the pioneers of religious liberty; their thought, the idea for which they lived and suffered and died, is the inspiration of our present civilization.—*Old and New for July.*

A MEETING.

One hour, 'mid laughter and festal light,
A look, a softly-spoken word:
The next, ere dayspring bath mastered night,
The short dry speech of sword to sword.

With morn comes ending of sport and strife,
And daily wont bears rule again;
But one hath passed from the paths of life,
And one hath fled the face of men.
—*Spectator.*

THE AIR-LINE TO CHINA.

Two years ago last February, I think it was on a Tuesday morning, I started as usual very early to distribute my papers. I had a large bundle to dispose of that day, and thought that if I took a short cut across the fields, instead of following the road from Roxbury to Jamaica Plain, I could go my rounds in much less time. I do not care to tell precisely where it was that I jumped over the fence; but it is a rough, barren kind of spot, which nobody has ever done anything to improve.

After walking about a third of a mile, I began to think that I had better have kept to the turnpike; for I found that I was obliged to clamber over an uneven, rocky place, among trees and bushes and shrubs, that grew just thick enough to bother me, so that I hardly knew where to put my feet. All at once I lost my balance, and felt that I was sliding down the side of a smooth, steep rock; while underneath, to my horror, I saw what looked like a circular cave, or well, some five or six feet in diameter. I tried to grasp the rock with my hands, and ground my heels as hard as I could against the surface, but it was of no use; down I slipped, faster and faster, until at last I plunged, feet foremost, into the dark hole below. For a moment I held my breath, expecting to be dashed to pieces; and oh how many things I thought of in that short minute! It seemed as if everything that I had ever done came back to me, especially all the *bad* things; and how I wished then that I had lived a better life! I thought, too, of my poor mother and my little brother and sister at home, and how they would wait breakfast for me that morning; and how they would keep on waiting and waiting, hour after hour and day after day; and how the neighbors would all turn out and search for me; and how I should never be found, and nobody would ever know what had become of me. And then I wondered whether Mr. Simpson, who employed me to distribute the papers, would suppose that I had run away somewhere, to sell them on my own account; and so I went on thinking and wondering, until it seemed as if there was no end to the time. And yet I didn't strike the bottom of the cave, but just went on falling and falling, faster and faster, in the darkness, and sometimes just grazing the sides, and still not so as to hurt me much. My great trouble was to breathe; when it occurred to me to lay the sleeve of my coat across my mouth, and then I found that I could breathe through the cloth with tolerable ease. After awhile I recovered my senses; and, though I continued to fall on still faster and faster, I experienced no great inconvenience. How long this continued I cannot tell; it appeared to be an age; and I must have been falling for several hours, when I began to feel as though I was not sinking as fast as I had been; and, after a while, it seemed as if I were rising up, rather than tumbling down. As I was now able to breathe much more freely than I had done, I began to think calmly about my condition, and then the thought flashed across my mind that perhaps I had passed the center of the earth and was gradually rising to the surface on the other side. This gave me hope; and when I found that I continued to move slower and slower, I tried to collect my faculties so that I might know just what it would be best to do if I should be so fortunate as to reach the other end of the hole into which I had tumbled. At last, looking down, I saw a little speck of light, like a very faint star; and then, I tell you, my heart bounded with joy. At this moment it suddenly occurred to me that it would not do to come out of the hole *feet foremost;* and, by a tremendous effort, I managed to turn a complete summersault,—what the boys always call a "sumerset,"—which, of course, brought me into the right position. How thankful I felt that I had been taught to practice gymnastic exercises at the school in Roxbury! In my present attitude I couldn't see the bright spot any longer; but, before long, I perceived that it was growing lighter around me; and I was comident that the time of my release drew near. I had determined exactly what I would do when I reached the surface of the earth again; and, accordingly, on the instant that my head came out of the hole, I grasped the edge with all my might, and, by another terrible effort, swung myself up into the air, and leaped upon the ground.

It is impossible to describe the strange thrill that passed over me when I thus found myself standing on what I knew must be the eastern side of the globe. As soon as I had fairly recovered the use of my reason, I began to speculate as to the region of country into which I had emerged. If I had come directly through the center of the earth, I knew, of course, just where I ought to be; but this hardly seemed possible, considering how short a time it had required for my journey. It then occurred to me that I was really unable to form any accurate idea of the number of hours that had elapsed since I left the soil of Massachusetts; for before I had fallen a hundred feet, a whole age appeared to have passed. I knew that it was about 6 o'clock in the morning when I started, and on looking at my watch, I found that it had stopped as 6¼, owing, as I afterward ascertained, to the influence of magnetic currents upon the hair-spring.

The country around was in a high state of cultivation, except in the immediate vicinity of the spot where I stood; this was rough and barren, and so situated that the small cavity in the earth from which I had just been released would be very likely to escape observation. Thinking that it might be important for me to be able hereafter to identify the locality, I took a careful observation of its general bearings, and twisted together a few of the twigs that grew near the hole, but in such a manner as would not be likely to arrest attention.

Striking off now at random, I soon found myself in a low, marshy region, covered with a species of grain unlike anything I had ever seen before, but which I concluded must be rice; and then the thought came to me, that very probably I was in China. After walking for an hour or two, I reached a rising ground, and saw in the distance an immense city on the water's edge; which from its position and resemblance to certain pictures that I had once seen in Boston, I believed to be Canton. Refreshing myself with some fruit that grew by the wayside, I started off in haste, in order, if possible, to reach the city before nightfall. Just as the sun was setting, I entered what appeared to be one of the main streets; when, tired and hungry and footsore, I began to think seriously what I should do to procure food and lodging. Here I was,—a poor boy in a strange land, unable to address a word to the people around me, and with only a few cents and two or three bits of paper currency in my pocket, that could be of no value in that country. What was I to do? Just then I came to a large and respectable-looking building; and over the door there was this sign, in good plain characters:

"ENGLISH AND AMERICAN COFFEE-HOUSE."

Tears of joy filled my eyes. In an instant I said to myself, "Your fortune is made, old fellow! Here you have thirty or forty Boston newspapers not twenty-four hours old, strapped around your neck, and I rather think they will be in some demand in Canton."

With a light heart I now entered the office of the hotel and threw down my bundle, with a good, black leather covering around the papers, so that it looked like an ordinary piece of luggage, which gave me the appearance of a regular traveler, then called for a room and ordered supper. It was true that I had very little money in my possession,—not enough, certainly, to pay my bill at the hotel; but no questions were asked, and I gave myself little concern as to the future. I had a first-rate appetite, and ate voraciously.

After supper was over, I took my bundle in my hand, and strolled leisurely into a pleasant and spacious room, where a number of gentlemen—English and American—were sitting around in groups, some chatting together, and others reading the London and New-York and Boston papers. Among them I recognized the face of a merchant whom I had seen several times in State-street; and slinging the strap over my shoulder in a careless, every-day sort of tone, just as any newsboy would have done at home, I went up to him and said, "Have the morning papers, mister?—'morning papers?'—*Advertiser, Journal, Post, Herald,* last edition,—published this morning, only five dollars?" Everybody in the room looked up, for I managed, as newsboys generally do, to speak loud enough to drown every other sound; but no one uttered a word. It was evident that they thought I was crazy or something worse; and so I just cried out again, "Have the morning paper, Sir?" at the same time thrusting a copy of the *Advertiser* into his hand. He looked like an *Advertiser* kind of man—well dressed and highly respectable.

Involuntarily his eye glanced at the date—"Tuesday, Feb. 16, 1867;" and then, in an excited, quivering tone, he said, "Let me look at your other papers." There was a long table in the centre of the room, which I approached, and, slowly unfolding my bundle, I laid a few of the papers wide open in front of the gentlemen, who crowded around in the highest state of excitement. Still there was dead silence; when one of them suddenly burst out with the exclamation, "Good heavens! Here is a notice of the arrival of 'The Golconda' at New-York, with a full account of the cargo, and every thing else correct. Why, this must be genuine?"

One after another followed with a cry of surprise at some news which they had found; until, in a few minutes, every gentleman in the room was absorbed in reading the papers, appearing to have entirely forgotten all about me, and not caring to ask how it was that I had brought them to China in less than twenty-four hours. After I had stood there whistling carelessly as long as I thought worth while, I spoke up in a loud voice, and said, "Well, gentlemen, you seem to be enjoying the news pretty well. I hope you don't mean to forget to pay for the papers,—only five dollars a copy?"

At this speech every one of them looked at me with a strange expression, as if they hardly knew whether I was a real human boy or something else, when the Boston gentleman said, "How on earth did you get these papers here?" To which I answered very carelessly, "I didn't get them here on earth."

"What do you mean?"

"I will tell you what I mean, and answer your questions, after you have paid me five dollars each; and cheap at that, considering."

"Indeed it is, for me, at least," said one of the gentlemen. "What I have learned from this paper is worth to me, in a business way, thousands of dollars;" and with that he came forward and put a hundred into my hand, in the good, solid form of gold pieces. His example had its effect upon the others. Instead of the two hundred which I had hoped to receive for my forty newspapers, I was actually in possession of not less than—well, I don't care to tell exactly how much, on account of the income-tax.

"Come now," said the gentlemen, almost in one breath, "tell us how these papers came to China."

"I brought them myself."

"When did you leave America?"

"The morning when these papers were printed: but how long ago that was, I really don't know, as my watch stopped while I was on my voyage; only I thought it was just as well to call out, as I always used to do at home, 'Morning paper!' although, perhaps, for all I can tell, they may be two or perhaps three days old; anyhow, I guess you find them a good deal fresher than the rest you have got on hand."

Having delivered myself of this somewhat protracted speech, I began moving toward the door with the air of one who had said everything that could reasonably be expected, in reply to the curious inquiries of my liberal patrons, when the Boston merchant motioned for me to stop, saying with some severity, "Did you not promise that you would inform the company how these papers came from America to China in such an incredibly short period of time, whenever you should have received your pay for the same?"

"Yes, sir; and I just told you that I brought them over—not exactly over—but—in short, I brought them here."

"You say, 'not exactly over;' do you mean by that phrase to be understood to say that you did not come over land?"

"Your honor has hit my meaning precisely."

"You don't pretend to say that you came by water?"

"Far from it, Sir."

"How then, under the heavens, did you come?"

"I didn't come under the heavens at all."

"I don't believe," said the irritated gentleman, turning to his companions, "that the fellow came at all; he must be lying."

All the answer that he received was the rustling of forty newspapers, bearing the imprint, "Feb. 16, 1867, Boston." There was no getting over this.

After a pause of several minutes, during which a bright idea entered my mind, I came forward into the circle, and said, "Why, gentlemen, I want to see if I can make a good bargain with you: and when that is settled, I will tell you how I came over—I mean, I will tell you how I got here; that is, I will tell you the route that I took. If I can arrange for the delivery in Canton of the New-York and Boston daily papers, within thirty-six hours of the time when they are issued in those cities, will you all promise to give me your generous patronage?"

"Of course we will," they cried all together.

"Very well; then I pledge myself to appear again in this place one week from this day, ready to carry out my part of the bargain. And now, in bidding you good-night, allow me to inform you that I came from America to China by the air-line."

With this I retired at once to my room, and was soon sleeping soundly.

I knew that I should be watched so closely the next day as to make it impossible for me to escape without detection; and accordingly I got up an hour or two before daylight; and, having laid upon the table in my room an amount of money which I supposed would be considered a fair compensation for my supper and lodging, I tied the sheets together, and lowered myself down into the then silent and deserted street. It was not long before I found myself once more in the open country; and looking carefully for the land-marks that I had noted the afternoon before, I soon reached the chasm through which I had made my remarkable trip to the eastern hemisphere. Taking the precaution to tie a handkerchief over my mouth, in order that I might economize my breath, I summoned all my courage, and leaped into the hole. My experiences were precisely the same as they had been in the previous journey; and in course of a few hours I found myself standing once more in the familiar outskirts of Roxbury, and gazing tenderly upon the solemn dome of Boston State House.—*John Whopper, the Newsboy, in Old and New, for July.*

USING THE WORLD.—I once heard a lecture, part of which was to the effect that Christians ought to strive after such fervor of spirit and communion with things above, that they would go about their worldly business as a hard necessity, feeling it distasteful, and long to get back again to devotion and holy contemplation. Now, if it was meant as a figure of speech, to give an idea of the supreme importance of spiritual things, in comparison with which the earthly are as nothing, it was quite right; but, taken literally, that would not be the best or most useful Christian for any world that was not altogether inhabited by saints. In our world, as things go at present, such a character would not do very well for practical purposes; for worldly wisdom is needed as much any other; the wisdom of the serpent is as necessary as the harmlessness of the dove.—*The Quiver.*

THE CHILD OF THE PERIOD.—Was there ever a time at which infants of ten and eleven years of age were so surprisingly knowing as they are now—ever a time at which the blue-eyed little lass who has not yet emerged from the nursery, and who has years to wait ere she is free from the discipline of the governess, was so precociously initiated into the mysteries of the great world? As we stroll onward we meet urchin after urchin led by the hand of juvenile mammas, with ostentatious solicitude and affection. The child of the period is something like the doll of the period—a gorgeously over-dressed little creature. What does it mean? Does this exceptional and scrupulous attention to the infant toilet argue a corresponding amount of interest in its welfare, or is it done, as Mr. UPPINALL rudely suggests "simply for effect?" A certain order of young ladies are very fond, in the present day, of taking as their perpetual companions infinitesimally tiny dogs. Is the companionship of small children, conspicuously paraded, simply the expression of a taste which is generically identical? For ourselves, we must confess that we fail to recognize in the social phenomenon of the times—and a phenomenon it undoubtedly is—anything particularly agreeable. Do the mammas who pay such attention to their progeny, and display them to the external world in such gaudy attire, carry the same scrupulous care into the province of domestic life? These little ones who are attired like dolls—is the treatment accorded them very different from that given to those delicate puppets of wood or wax which seem to animate the windows of the Burlington Arcade?—*London Society.*

A SCOTCHMAN'S RULES FOR SUCCESS.

We ourselves have known what it is to prosecute in solitude, with but few books, and encompassed by many difficulties, the search after knowledge; and we have seen year after year pass by, and the obstacles in our way remaining apparently as great as at first. And were we to sum up the condensed result of our experience in two brief words of advice, it would amount simply to this, "Never despair." * * * * *

We do not stand here in the character of a modern Rechabite. But this we must say: Let no young man ever beguile himself with the hope that he is to make a figure in society, or rise in the world, unless, as the apostle expresses it, he be "temperate in all things." * * * * * *

So far as our own experience goes, we can truly state, that though we have known not a few working men, possessed some of them of strong intellects, and some of them of fine taste, and even of genius, not one have we ever known who rose either to eminence or a competency under early formed habits of intemperance. These, indeed, are the difficulties that cannot be surmounted, and the only ones. Rather more than thirty years ago, the drinking usages of the country were more numerous than they are now. In the mechanical profession in which we labored they were many; when a foundation was laid, the workmen were treated to drink; they were treated to drink when the walls were leveled; they were treated to drink when the building was finished; they were treated to drink when an apprentice joined the squad; treated to drink when his apron was washed; treated to drink when his "time was out;" and occasionally they learned to treat one another to drink. At the first house upon which we were engaged as a slim apprentice boy, the workmen had a royal foundering-pint, and two whole glasses of whisky came to our share. A full-grown man might not deem a gill of usquebaughg an over-dose, but it was too much for a boy unaccustomed to strong drink; and when the party broke up, and we got home to our few books—few, but good, and which we had learned at even an earlier period to pour over with delight—we found, as we opened the page of a favorite author, the letters dancing before our eyes, and that we could no longer master his sense. The state was perhaps a not very favorable one for forming a resolution in, but we believe the effort served to sober us. We determined in that hour that never more would we sacrifice our capacity of intellectual enjoyment to a drinking usage; and during the fifteen years which we spent as an operative mason, we held, through God's help, by the determination. But there are other kinds of intoxication than that which it is the nature of strong drink or of drugs to produce. BACON speaks of a "natural druukenness." And the hallucinations of this natural drunkenness must be avoided if you would prosper. Let us specify one of these. Never let yourselves be beguiled by the idea that fate has misplaced you in life, and that were you in some other sphere you would rise. It is true that some men are greatly misplaced; but to brood over the idea is not the best way of getting the necessary exchange effected. It is not the way at all. Often the best policy in the case is just to forget the misplacement. We remember once deeming ourselves misplaced when in a season of bad health and consequent despondency, we had to work among laborers in a quarry. But the feeling soon passed, and we set ourselves carefully to examine the quarry. COWPER describes a prisoner of the Bastile beguiling his weary hours by counting the nail-studs on the door of his cell, upward, downward and across. It was idle work; for to reckon up the door-studs never so often was not the way of opening up the door. But in carefully examining and recording for our own use the appearance of the stony bars of our prison, we were greatly more profitably employed. Nay, we had stumbled on one of the best possible methods of escaping from our prison. We were in reality getting hold of its bolts and its stanchions, and converting them into tools in the work of breaking out. There are few such prisons in which a young man of energy and a brave heart can be placed, in which he will not gain more by taking kindly to his work, and looking well about him, than by wasting himself in convulsive endeavors to escape. If he but learn to think of his prison as a school, there is good hope of his ultimately getting out of it. Were a butcher's boy to ask us—you will not deem the illustration too low, for you will remember that HENRY KIRKE WHITE was once a butcher's boy—were he to ask us how we thought he could best escape from his miserable employment, we would at once say, You have rare opportunities of observation; you may be a butcher's boy in body, but in mind you may become an adept in one of the profoundest of the sciences, that of comparative anatomy; think of yourself as not in a prison, but in a school, and there is no fear but you will rise. There is another delusion of that "natural drunkenness" referred to, against which you must also be warned. Never sacrifice your independence to a phantom. We have seen young men utterly ruin themselves through the vain belief that they were too good for their work. They were mostly lads of a literary turn, who had got a knack of versifying, and who, in the fond belief that they were poets and men of genius, and that poets and men of genius should be above the soil and drudgery of mechanical labor, gave up the profession by which they had lived, poorly mayhap, but independently, and got none other to set in its place. A mistake of this character is always a fatal one; and we trust all of you will ever remember, that though a man may think himself above his work, no man is, or no man ought to think himself, above the high dignity of being independent. In truth, he is but a sorry, weak fellow who measures himself by the conventional status of the labor by which he lives. Our great poet formed a corrector estimate:

"What though on hamely fair we dine,
Wear hodden grey, and a' that?
Gie fools their silks, and knaves their wine,
A man's a man for a' that."

There is another advice which we would fain give you, though it may be regarded as of a somewhat equivocal kind: Rely upon yourselves. The man who sets his hopes upon patronage, or the exertions of others in his behalf, is never so respectable a man, and save in very occasional instances, rarely so lucky a man as he who bends his exertions to compel fortune in his behalf, by making himself worthy of her favors. Some of the greatest wrecks we have seen in life have been those of waiters on patronage; and the greatest discontents which we have seen in corporations, churches, and States, have arisen from the exercise of patronage. SHAKESPEARE tells us, in his exquisite vein, of a virtue that is twice blessed,—blessed in those who give, and blessed in those who receive. Patronage is twice cursed,—cursed in the incompetency which it places where merit ought to be, and in the incompetency which it creates among the class who make it their trust. But the curse which you have mainly to avoid is that which so often falls on those who waste their time and suffer their energies to evaporate in weakly and obsequiously waiting upon it. We therefore say, Rely upon yourselves.—*From "An Unspoken Speech," By Hugh Miller.*

CHARLES DICKENS AND THE LAWYERS.—The great novelist wrote not for one class only, but for all classes, and lawyers as well as other persons read his works. A late eminent Judge described the pleasure and profit he derived from the perusal of a new Waverley, and a host of living lawyers will gratefully acknowledge how greatly they have been refreshed and delighted by an hour with Boz. In his youth Mr. DICKENS was for a short time in a solicitor's office, but happily soon turned his back on the law and devoted himself to literature. He has left us a whole gallery of legal caricatures. We have the wonderful trial of "Bardell *vs.* Pickwick," introducing the fussy Buzfuz, and that rare phenomenon, a modest junior. In the same book we have the smart Dodson and Fogg, the excellent Mr. Perker, and the solicitor to the Wellers. In *Bleak House* we have the great Chancery suit of "Jarndyce *vs.* Jarndyce," with graphic descriptions of the Court, of the lawyers engaged in the suit, of the shrewd solicitor of the Dedlock family, and of the poor law-writer. In the *Old Curiosity Shop* we have Sampson Brass, the masculine Sally Brass, and the mirth-provoking Dick Swiveller. In *Great Expectations* we have that wonderful character, Wemmick, and his well-conceived employer, the Old Bailey attorney. We need not add to the list. If sometimes Mr. DICKENS appears bitter to lawyers, we must remember how he hated double-dealing, and we may be grateful to him for his exposure of the meanness and rascality of the black sheep of the profesion. Besides, Mr. DICKENS could appreciate a good lawyer as well as a good parson or a good merchant. It would have been strange if it had been otherwise, for he was on intimate terms with very many of our profession. DICKENS was the intimate companion of TALFOURD, and the old, tried and trusty friend of Lord Chief-Justice COCKBURN.—*Law Journal.*

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

According to the *Alta*, "the California of the gold fever, the California of exceptionally high prices and strange peculiarities, expired with the laying of the last rail and the driving of the last spike" of the Pacific Railroad. "The California of today is becoming subject to precisely the same influences as every other State in the Union—a State of cheap newspapers, of keen enterprise and activity, relying more for success upon quick sales, upon turning money over often, than upon large profits." In view of these facts, the *Alta* announces a reduction of its price to thirty cents a week for its seven-day edition, and twenty-five cents for its six-day issue.

The movement for the amendment of the Patent laws is not confined to the inventors of this country. At a meeting of the Institution of Engineers, held lately in Edinburgh, Scotland, R. S. NEWALL, a patentee of telegraphic cables, gave his views on the rights of inventors. He advocated the appointment of a standing commission, who should examine, in public, all petitions and specifications, &c., before the granting of a patent. He said that when a patent had been granted, it should be held as valid if not assailed within two years; that the term covered by the patent should extend to twenty years; making a sum of $250, gold, payable at the end of each five years; that the granting of licenses should be left entirely to the patentee, so that the value of the fee to be exacted might be determined according to the value of the invention; that patents should be granted to both native and foreign subjects, and that the second conviction of any one for the infringement of a patent, should be punishable with imprisonment. Mr. NEWALL added:

"Since I began my proposed amendment of the Patent laws in 1848, I have had more dishonesty to contend with than I hope may ever fall to the lot of any patentee. I have had fourteen years' litigation in defending the patent for my invention 'for laying down submarine cables' against infringement, by GLASS and ELLIOT, the Telegraph Construction Company and others. Instead of being rewarded for a most valuable invention, without which the Atlantic, Indian and other cables could not have been laid down, I have had to spend years in attending to law, and the expenses have amounted to thousands of pounds, while the pirates have made large fortunes by means of my invention."

The Parisian journal of forty years ago, was, it appears, a much less formidable engine than its counterpart of today. The most notable items of its contents were the variations of the weather, an enigma and the numbers drawn from the Royal lottery. Its mode of attack was less explosive than that adopted by the contemporary dailies—being in such wise as the following: "It is not his country that is dear to M. VILLELE,—it is M. VILLELE who is dear to his country." "Mlle. THEODORINE may look in vain in her mirror, she will never see any teeth there." "A fair artist of the Vaudeville Theater says to a military admirer, 'Dear ALBERT, I have been waiting a century for you.' 'One can see that by your looks,' replied the Captain."

A report just submitted from the Senate Committee on Indian Affairs, describes one of the hardships inflicted upon the tribes by their white neighbors. By the act of June, 1834, it is provided that no person shall drive any animals to feed upon Indian land without consent of the natives, under a penalty of one dollar for each animal. In the face of this enactment, the Texas cattle-traders drive immense herds through the territory of the Cherokees—and as they zig-zag all over it, and frequently travel but three to five miles a day; the greater part of the Summer and Autumn is usually spent in grazing over the Indian country. The laws, both of Missouri and Kansas, forbid the driving of Texan cattle through these States during the growing season, and so the Cherokees are made to suffer. The Indians imposed, as a set-off against this, a tax of ten cents a head, whereupon the drovers began to complain, and denied their right to make such a charge. The Senate Committee give it as their opinion that the tax is very moderate, especially in view of the one dollar fine which might legally be inflicted.

An English paper gives a list of the London theaters and the numbers they are capable of containing. The list includes thirty-seven houses, whose united auditoriums can accommodate 71,230 persons. The largest is an East End theater, called the Standard, which claims to hold an audience of 4,800; next comes the historical Theater Royal, Drury Lane, with 4,000; next another popular East End house, the Britannia, with 3,923, and so on. The same journal points out that, taking into consideration the fact that St. Paul's Cathedral alone will hold 54,000 people, London is not overstocked with theaters in proportion to the churches.

A noble instance of professional devotion lately occurred at Bercy, near Paris. Dr. LAUNESSAN, of that place, was called in to the help of a young woman who was taken out of the river Seine for dead. After trying all other modes of restoration, the doctor had recourse to the expiration of his own breath, for reviving her vital action. He continued his exertion upon the lungs of the patient for two hours, and at length she began to show signs of life. The physician, already half dead with his efforts, found it necessary to continue to fan the flickering flame of his patient's life. But every breath that added a chance to her life, brought him nearer to the end of his, and at last he triumphed over the death he was fighting in another, only to yield to it himself—and sank by the side of his revived patient, himself a corpse.

Female assumptions of men's clothes in order to earn the reward of masculine work, are not attended with uniformly good fortune. The Pleasantville *Gaslight* tells a romantic story of the daughter of a bankrupt merchant of Syracuse, N. Y., who, in 1866, when misfortune overtook her parents, started for the Venango oil region, and donning male attire, began, under the euphonious pseudonym of Billy McGee, the career of a driller, from which she gradually obtained working interests in sundry wells, and at the end of two years retired with a fortune of $13,000, which enabled her to support her parents in comfort. A less fortunate heroine was brought before the Mayor of Richmond the other day. This lady was a native of Virginia, and had come from Washington in search of employment as a seamstress. Unable to obtain this, she assumed the appropriate garb and found employment as a journeyman tailor. After some time her sex was suspected, and being convicted on her own avowal, she was brought before the Mayor. Her conduct had been most exemplary; and, as her case excited much compassion, she was leniently dealt with.

There are various ways of making a will. Lord CLYDE, the celebrated English General, wrote his at his Club on a sheet of note-paper in half a dozen lines, and it was duly proved. A certain hostler *in articulo mortis*, crawled to the corn-chest, raised the lid, scrawled his parting injunction on the wood with a piece of chalk, got a post-boy and a stable-man to witness his signature, and the box-lid being taken off its hinges, was accepted as a valid instrument. An eminent English Queen's Counsel made his last testament in these words: "Everything to my brother, TOM;" and being duly attested the document was found sufficient. On the other hand, it was remarked of the great artist, TURNER, that he could draw everything but a will, since, wishing to leave $500,000 to found an asylum for decayed oil-painters, his intention was defeated owing to imperfections in the witnessing.

People say droll things in Paris under the most depressing circumstances. A female custodian of a porter's lodge grew tired of the monotony of her existence, and, taking her cordon of office, hung herself to the roof thereby; but being of a full habit of body, her struggles forced open the door, and she was rescued by the neighbors. Ruefully regarding the rope, the victim thus apostrophized it: "You have made me suffer enough for a life-time, and yet not sufficient to send me out of it." An Englishman, attending the races at Longchamps, had his pocket picked of $50. Discovering his loss, he trembled and grew pale. "Some French rascal has done it," said sympathetic bystanders. "Oh, no, it was too cleverly done for that," said the stranger; "it was one of the pickpockets of our *noble* England." At a school exhibition a young lady of six years got a floral crown as a prize. "You have got a prize, Mademoiselle!" "Yes, Ma'am." "Which one?" "The prize for sleeping." It was the custom of the academy to encourage the younger pupils to sleep during certain classes in which they took no part, and so the little lady had been able to figure, to use the exquisite little French word, as the champion *dormeuse.*

The Kentucky doctors have just had a conference in Louisville, and have formed a "Physicians' Protective Association," whose objects comprise the following highly important reforms:

"Securing the passage of laws legalizing dissections; punishing, with proper severity, the abortionist; securing, by the enactment of proper State laws, efficient registration tables of births, marriages and deaths; disseminating proper laws in regard to quarantine; the creation of beneficent and efficient laws; securing proper laws for the protection of the cellar-home and tenement population (guarding the community thus against overcrowding with its consequent disorders, diseases and vices); banishing from the city limits all manufactories inimical to public health; the establishment of public baths; the use of morgues for the identification of the unknown dead; establishing children's hospitals; securing the enactment of wise laws for the protection of confirmed inebriates; abrogating unscientific laws in regard to cattle or animals; securing equitable arrangements between physicians and apothecaries; securing an efficient system by which the practitioners of medicine may be protected from the persistent and unjust pecuniary trespasses of those persons fully able to discharge their obligations for professional services rendered; securing to the poor inmates of public institutions the very best medical services obtainable in the city—sending them any other assistance being a questionable charity, and a manifest reflection upon the justice and generosity of those controlling such service."

It has long been an aphorism that an Englishman's house is his castle. A Police Magistrate, in London, had lately to deal with the question whether the principle could be held to include an English woman's cat. A "very respectable-looking woman" appeared to complain that she had a lodger, who, a week ago, left her house, having previously locked up the apartment she occupied, and after she was gone it was discovered that she had left two cats in the room. The feline prisoners made night hideous, as their manner is, and did not even by day leave off their catterwauling. The unfortunate landlady had pushed them food under the door, but having a salutary dread of breaking open lockfast places she came to the Magistrate for advice. That functionary told her she might safely pick the lock of her lodger's room, and so get rid of the cats, and that her next proceeding ought to be to get rid of their mistress.

The irrepressible M. VILMESSANT, of the Paris *Figaro*, not content with hoaxing the public by a very circumstantial narration of his accession to the ranks of the irreconcilables, lately perpetrated another very palpable sell by assuring his readers that a blank space in a recent copy contained a very indecent passage printed in invisible ink, and that it would only reveal itself when the paper was ironed between blotting paper. From a sentiment of curiosity, mixed with a certain amount of perverted moral sentiment, thousands of extra readers bought the paper. The amount of hot irons put in requisition was something enormous, but the passage in question could not be read, because, like the Spanish fleet spoken of in the *Critic*, it had not come in sight. Not the least amusing feature of this hoax was the manner in which a local contemporary severely moralized over it the other day, without any obvious suspicion that it was a ruse.

Here is a little comedy that transpired lately on the Boulevard Montmartre, at Paris. The time is 6 P. M., and a certain Mme. ETIENNE P—— is walking briskly along, when she finds her dress suddenly pulled. Turning round with some surprise, she finds herself facing a very well-dressed young man, who says, "Madame, will you be good enough to give me your arm?" The lady was about to resent the fancied impertinence, when she discovered that the gentleman who addressed her was blind. He explains that he has to cross the boulevard, and Mme. P. carefully leads him over out of the way of the vehicles. Once over, the blind man returns profuse thanks and departs, taking with him, as the lady shortly discovers, a purse containing 275 francs.

The latest device for the relief of Broadway is a viaduct formed of solid masonry, with groined arches resting upon piers, to be carried from the City Hall Park, through suitable avenues on both sides of the City, up to the Harlem River. On the viaduct it is proposed to lay four railroad tracks; its interior is proposed to be used for first-class fire-proof stores. Its estimated cost is set down at $15,000 per twenty feet; it is intended to be managed in the City's interest by a Commission, and its projectors are sanguine that it would replace the whole capital invested by pecuniary profits of a direct as well as indirect character. The author of the scheme is G. MORRIS WILKINS.

There was announced to appear yesterday, in England, the first number of a new quarterly, to be called the *Rectangular Review*, whose topics were to be "Philosophy, Freemasonry, Science and the Fine Arts, (including Music and the Drama.)" Amateur authors will receive with much satisfaction the announcement that the editor "will be happy to examine articles upon every variety of subject, and care will be taken to return unsuitable MSS." The editor is doubtless in possession of a considerable surplus of time and postage-stamps.

The managers of the Knickerbocker and Washington Ice Companies have been interviewed, and have made what purports to be a statement of their side of the question at issue between them and the public. The entire argument, as reported, means simply this: "We have got the ice, which the public must buy, and as they can't get it anywhere else, we are determined to make them pay the highest possible price for it." On this ground the argument of the Companies is quite intelligible, and one that cannot fail to be borne in mind for future guidance. But when they descend to figures, with a view to justify the meditated imposition of $1 50 per hundred, their grasping policy is aggravated by a profession of fairness. For example, they sum up the cost of imported Maine ice thus: Purchase price, $7 per ton; shipping charges, $1 60; dockage, forty cents; delivery, waste, &c., $3. Accepting their own figures, which on the last item at least are overstated, we have a total cost of $12 per ton, for which they propose charging a community, which has unfortunately no means of redress, the preposterous figure of $1 50 per hundred, or $30 per ton.

A contemporary asks, "Why not have spacious and well-ventilated second-class hotels?" Why not, further, have good and cheap second-class restaurants in something like reasonable abundance? Or why not render it possible for an artisan or store-clerk to spend an agreeable holiday out of town with his family without sacrificing a week's salary. There are thousands of women and children in this City who never breathe the invigorating air of the seaside or the mountains from one year's end to the other, simply because all the appliances of travel are so costly that the bread-winner of the household cannot afford it. Out of the City there are abundance of second-class hotels, but with unmistakably first-class prices. Places that ought to be cheap and pleasant resorts for the people, are left in the hands of a few exacting hotel keepers who neglect their own true interest in a system of gross overcharge, and who keep the toil-worn thousands of this City from ever becoming acquainted with the most picturesque and healthful resorts that lie within a few hours from Broadway.

Some ladies have peculiar ideas on the subject of articles that may come under the name of necessaries. As is well known, the sagacious *Mrs. Toodles* found reasons to justify the acquisition of sentry-boxes, and a brass door-plate engraved with the name of Thompson. Some excuse may therefore be made for a certain Mrs. HAYTER, living apart from her husband in London, who, under the head of "necessaries," charged her husband's account with, among other things, a seal-skin cigar-case and tobacco-pouch. The case came into court, and in charging the jury the presiding Judge concluded with the very solemn appeal of "Most of you are tradesmen, and some of you are husbands, so look at the bill," &c. The jury managed to include more necessaries than were so considered by the aggrieved husband, but whether the cigar-case and tobacco-pouch were included, is not recorded.

A WEDDING INTERRUPTED.

The Form of Marriage in a Jewish Synagogue Objected to by the Groom's Father—How the Difficulty was Finally Avoided.

From the Washington Chronicle, June 27.

A large and fashionable congregation assembled in the Jewish synagogue, on Eighth-street, yesterday afternoon, to witness the nuptials of Miss ELIZABETH ABRAHAM, of this city, and Mr. SOLOMON CARO, of New-York. The attendance was not by any means confined to those of the Israelitish faith. A number of invitations had been issued to the friends of the family, without regard to creed, and the peculiar nature of the ceremonies may account for the large attendance.

About 3 o'clock the bridal party entered the synagogue, composed as follows: The bride and bridegroom, accompanied by Miss JENNIE L. FULTON, daughter of ROBERT FULTON, Esq., of Ninth-street, and Miss ANNIE SPERO, of New-York, as bridesmaids, attended by Messrs. SAMUEL and ISAAC ABRAHAMS, brothers of the bride, as groomsmen. The parents of the bride and bridegroom were also of the party. Having take their places within the inclosure in front of the reading-desk, Rev. JACOB S. JACOBSON commenced the preliminary services by addressing to the bride and bridegroom a feeling and eloquent address upon the new relations they were about to assume toward each other and the world, and earnestly exhorted them to remember that those relations were to exist for life, and that they were to be to each other true and faithful, whether their lives might be all blessed with sunshine or clouded with adversity. He dwelt at length upon the vicissitudes to which they might be subject, and reminded them that youth and beauty were fleeting; that age would creep on to take the place of the elasticity of youth and dim the luster of the eye; but they should be to each other the sharer of whatever of joys or sorrows it pleased God to allot to them. He then referred to the relations they would bear toward each other—the man as the head of the family and director of the household, the wife the willing observer of his instructions, in all things save her duty to God, with which no injunctions of the husband should interfere. He then said they could have been united as man and wife according to the civil rites of the Commonwealth, but they came there to have consecrated by the sanction of their religion, in the presence of Israelitish witnesses, and according to the law of Isaac and Jacob.

The discourse of the reverend gentleman was conceived in excellent taste, and was delivered in a very impressive manner. It was listened to with marked attention up to the point at which he was about to perform the actual ceremony of marriage with the ring. At that time there seemed to be some excited conversation going on between the father of the bridegroom, Rabbi CARO, of New-York, and others, and he stood up and spoke in Hebrew to the officiating clergyman, who advanced toward the bridal party and peremptorily directed the ceremony to be suspended, and the party to leave the synagogue. They moved down the aisle, in compliance, amid the utmost curiosity of the large numbers who did not know the cause of the sudden suspension of the ceremony, and among whom there was considerable sensation to know its cause. Many considered the old gentleman was forbidding the banns, but this idea was soon corrected by those among the bride's friends explaining that he was a strict orthodox Jew, and that he required a compliance with all the time-honored observances of the ceremony, among which is that the marriage should take place under a canopy. The synagogue, it seems, is now in possession of what is known as a Reformed Congregation of Israelites, who dispense with many of the ceremonies the orthodox members adhere to. The bride's friends assert they had been promised by the President of the congregation that they could have the canopy and all the ceremonies performed in the way they desired. This promise not having been fulfilled, the bridal party left, and proceeded to the residence of the bride's father, Mr. ABRAHAM, No. 335 D-street, on the island, a large number of friends following them in carriages. Soon after arriving there refreshments were served, and a canopy having been procured, the party took their places under it, the same as in the synagogue, and the marriage ceremony was performed, the drawing-rooms being crowded with friends.

The officiating clergymen were Rev. Rabbi CARO, father of the groom, of Solomon's Synagogue, Catharine-street, New-York, and Rev. Dr. ILLOWY, rabbi of Cincinnati, Ohio. The services were in Hebrew and German, and made a profound impression on many. At the conclusion the newly-wedded couple received warm congratulations, and the entire party descended to the parlors, where a profusion of refreshments awaited them, to which ample justice was done, and the health of the bride and groom drank in sparkling wine.

That Story about the

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, JULY 3, 1870.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The Americans in London will celebrate the 4th of July with a banquet and other ceremonies....The funeral of the late Lord CLARENDON was largely attended, yesterday, at Watford, in the County of Herts....Right Hon. WILLIAM E. FORSTER, Vice-President of the Council, will, it is said, be appointed Minister of Education providing the bill now before the British Parliament passes that body.....German operatives are still being imported by the Cork clothiers, and a renewal of the troubles there is apprehended....The roof of FAWCETT'S foundry, at Liverpool, fell, yesterday, killing one workman and seriously injuring a number of others....The statistics of emigration at Liverpool show that 18,000 emigrants left that port for this country during the month of June....DARCY IRVINE, of Dublin, died in a lunatic asylum of that city, on Friday....The interest in the coming yacht race continues unabated. The final arrangements were concluded yesterday, and the start to-morrow will be made from Daunt Head buoy, within a short distance of Cork Harbor....GEO. CRUIKSHANK, the artist, has submitted to Queen VICTORIA a model of the proposed Bannockburn monument....A Coroner's inquest at London, yesterday, is said to have revealed the fact that Mrs. WATERS, the "baby farmer," had been guilty of numerous infanticides of children left in her charge.... The Corps Legislatif opened the discussion on the petition of the Orleans Princes for the restoration of their rights yesterday. The Committee who had the matter in charge regard the tone of the letter as insolent, and after a long debate the Chambers rejected the petition by a vote of 174 to 31....The *Figaro* of Paris was yesterday prosecuted for publishing an unfounded anecdote of NAPOLEON and the late Lord CLARENDON. M. DELESCLUZE, editor-in-chief of the *Réveil*, was also prosecuted for copying the anecdote from the *Figaro*, and sentenced to thirteen months' imprisonment....The Archbishop of Paris has returned from Rome....M. PREVOST PARODOL, the new French Minister to this country, sailed yesterday for this City in the *Lafayette*, from Havre....Minister WASHBURNE has left Paris for a tour of the German watering-places.... The report that reinforcements for Cuba had been asked for by DE RODAS is officially denied in Madrid....Señor FIGANIERE, recently appointed Minister at Washington from Portugal, has been transferred to St. Petersburg....Advices from Vienna give details of earthquake in Greece, which destroyed the town of Sartoria, and sunk an island in that vicinity.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, among the reports from Committees received was the Harbor and River Appropriation bill, which was made the special order for Wednesday next. A bill was also reported to establish Transatlantic Postal telegraph service, by an American cable between Maine and Georgia and Belgium. The bill incorporates a company, authorizes the various Post-offices to receive messages, fixes rates, &c. Mr. SAWYER addressed the Senate at length in favor of the bill providing for the sale of certain land on the Sea Islands of Beaufort, S. C. Reports from Committees of Conference on the bill defining the duties of Pension Agents; and the bill amending the Patent and Copyright laws were submitted and adopted; a Conference Committee was appointed on the postal appropriations, and a new Committee ordered on the Indian Appropriation bill, a report being made that the one now serving could not agree with the House Committee. By a vote of 28 to 22, the Senate refused to adjourn over the Fourth, after which action, the special order, the further consideration of the bill amending the Naturalization laws was proceeded with. A long discussion followed, resulting as follows: The Senate amendment for the House bill was rejected, but another amendment was agreed to, adding to the House bill the last two sections of the Senate bill, one providing for the appointment of Election Commissioners in cities of 20,000 inhabitants, and the other authorizing United States Marshals to appoint deputies to preserve order at elections. Another amendment, striking out the word "white" from the Naturalization laws, was also adopted. Pending a debate on the Chinese question, and its relation to the bill, the Senate, at 7½ P. M., adjourned until Monday.

In the House considerable business was transacted. A number of reports from the Committee on Public Lands were received, and various bills passed, among them one forbidding the conveyance of Indian reservations by treaty to any other grantee than the United States, another for the protection of settlers on the public domain, and also one forbidding the sale of public lands in certain States and Territories except under the Pre-emption and Homestead laws. Quite a number of Patent bills were also disposed of. In reference to the Indian Appropriation bill, it was announced that the Conference Committees were unable to agree, and a long debate ensued upon the subject of Indian treaties, the result of which was that a further Conference Committee was ordered and appointed. The House refused to allow R. H. MERRICK to be heard at the bar of the House in defense of PAT WOODS for the late assault on Mr. PORTER, in Richmond. The Louisiana Contested Election case, Darrell *vs.* Bailey, was decided the majority report, admitting the former to his seat, being adopted by a vote of 97 to 36. A motion to reconsider was allowed to be in order on Wednesday next. Bills, one chartering the United States Freehold Land and Emigration Company, and another to establish a new land district in Kansas, were passed, and after some further routine business the House adjourned until Tuesday.

GENERAL.

Dominion Day was generally observed throughout Canada, on Friday. At Toronto a monument in memory of the volunteers who fell at the battle of Ridgeway, in the Fenian raid of 1866, was unveiled in the presence of 10,000 people. Speeches were made by Governor-General YOUNG and other dignitaries, and much enthusiasm was manifested.

Advices from New-Mexico represent the new silver mines discovered there as very rich. They are situated 5,000 feet above the sea level, and in the heart of the Apache Indian country. Ralston, the new village at the mines, has already a population of 200 persons. The discovery of additional valuable mines near Fort Bayard, is also announced.

In a fight at West End, Boston, yesterday morning, a man named MARTIN KANE was probably fatally stabbed by LAWRENCE MURRAY. The latter is held to bail in the sum of $20,000.

It will be seen from our Washington "special" that the hostile operations of the Indians are understood to indicate a determination on the part of the young "braves" of the Yancton Sioux and other tribes, to make war on the settlements, railroads, and military posts on the plains. A letter from South Pass says that a large number of horses were stolen fron there by Sioux and Arapahoes on the 25th of June, and that three citizens, including a physician, who were captured by the same party, were tortured to death and their bodies horribly mutilated.

A meeting of planters and slave-owners of Cuba, was held on Friday evening, at the Palace of the Governor-General in Havana. They are reported to have been unanimous in their approval of the abolition of slavery by the Spanish Cortes, but desire to have a voice in the manner of its accomplishment.

EDWARD BRADLEY, of Boston, as the result of a coroner's inquest, is under arrest in that city on the charge of murdering his wife.

The corner-stone of a new Methodist Church was laid at Middletown yesterday with appropriate ceremonies.

M. LA FORREST has assumed the duties of French Consul at Havana. There were about the usual number of deaths in that city yesterday from cholera, but the small-pox is reported to be quite prevalent.

All the Government Departments at Washington will be closed on Monday, the 4th inst.

Rear-Admiral WINSLOW, recently relieved from the command of the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, has been ordered to the command of the Pacific fleet, relieving Admiral TURNER, who is placed on the retired list. The order takes effect Aug. 1.

J. P. MARTIN, a large cattle-dealer from Texas, was robbed on the steamer *Olive Branch* at St. Louis, on Thursday, of $5,000 in drafts and $1,000 in currency.

The prize-fight between ALLEN and MCCOOLE is considered "off" in St. Louis, owing to a misunderstanding in reference to a second deposit of $5,000. ROACH, the backer of ALLEN, claims the $1,000 already deposited.

The Legislature of New-Hampshire adjourned *sine die* yesterday, after a session of twenty-three days. The question in relation to the Concord and Northern Railway contract will be decided by the Courts, having been sustained in the House, but defeated in the Senate.

THOMAS HILL, colored, convicted of manslaughter in killing JOHN C. NAGLE, a German baker, and THOMAS ALDRIDGE, convicted of arson in setting fire to a saloon, were both sentenced in Philadelphia, yesterday, to the Eastern Penitentiary, the former for eight years and the latter for six.

A fire in Cincinnati yesterday morning destroyed the livery stables of JAMES DONNELLY and SUMNER & Co.'s manufactory of WHEELER & WILSON'S sewing-machines. The loss is $15,000.

A grand Odd Fellows' celebration will take place in Meadville, Penn., to-morrow, united in by the members of the order throughout North-western Pennsylvania. Addresses are to be made by Vice-President COLFAX and others.

France a Buyer of Wheat—The Effects on Trade.

The appearance of France in the markets of the world as a buyer rather than sellor of wheat, is a fact which will touch the pockets of every producer and consumer in this country. The work of production of wheat in France may be likened somewhat to that in the United States—that is, it is grown mainly by small farmers, who subdivide land even more than is done here. The French cultivators, like the American, have not the means for working up the soil to a high degree of cultivation. Neither can they easily change the customary crops of the country, as each small producer is in the habit of depending on one kind of product for sale in market. The result is, that in France as well as America the average yield per acre is small—some fifteen bushels—and the fluctuations of the crop in both countries are great, though more extreme in the European region than the American, because here we have a much greater variety of soil and climate to draw our average from. "Small proprietorship" in both countries brings imperfect cultivation, though here it is counterbalanced by its political benefits; and the superior intelligence and power of combination of our farmers enable them to use machinery, something as large proprietors do in Europe. England on the other hand is a great contrast to both these wheat-producing regions. Large proprietorship gives her very careful cultivation, and enables her to vary the crops, more in accordance with particular exigencies. The soil is thoroughly tilled and drained, and the products carefully varied, so that her yield reaches the high average of twenty-five bushels to the acre, which is only equaled on a large scale in this country by that of California, while it is a yield which, from the greater care bestowed, will be obtainable much longer than that of the Pacific States. The gross amount, too, of the yield varies much less than in France or America.

France, in ordinary years, is an exporter of wheat to England. A recent careful résumé of this export by an English authority, shows that for twelve years before 1866, the quantity of French wheat imported into the United Kingdom was twelve per cent. of the whole import. In that year it reached the proportion of thirty-nine per cent. All this source of supply is now cut off from Great Britain, or probably an amount of some millions of bushels. Besides this, France herself, alarmed at the long drouth and the bad weather for all crops, is now a buyer, and must have wheat. The Government, which dreads nothing more than short crops, will stimulate every buyer to lay in wheat in season, and may even purchase itself.

But the climate of England and France in respect to wheat growing is not essentially different. The causes which produce a bad harvest in one country, usually act on the other. We shall without doubt hear accounts soon of a smaller yield than usual in Great Britain. It need not be said to our readers that the price of wheat here depends on its price in the European markets. Our consumers will apparently have dearer bread the coming season. Still this expected burden may be lessened, or counterbalanced by various causes. If the great interest of the nation—the agricultural—get fair prices for their valuable products, every branch of business will feel the reviving effects of it. Money will flow into the pockets of the Western farmers, and from them be distributed all over the country. It is true that an exorbitant price for breadstuffs, such as we formerly had, would diminish the purchasing power of all other classes and interests, and finally react on the farmers themselves But there seems every reason to think that flour will not again reach that unreasonable height which it attained a few years since. The banks of the West have had enough of "carrying" wheat and flour, and a considerable portion of the crops of two years past must now be unladen and enter the market. This will serve to depress extreme prices.

The coming harvest cannot be shut out of the market by speculators, as recent harvests have been, for they have not the means for the process. Then the Indian corn crop promises, as a result of this hot weather, to be inordinately large. This, in some regions, is a rival of wheat, and will help to lower its price. The West is poor, and must sell, so that we cannot but hope for a reasonable, remunerative, but not extravagant price for breadstuffs. All business will feel favorably a good demand for our wheat and flour from Europe. The languishing trade of the Pacific coast will at once revive under it. What ocean shipping we have, will be benefited; the railroads, forwarders and exchangers, and all connected with the export, will catch up something of the golden tide. The retailers will feel the increased means of the farming class. And the nation will be paying for its luxuries from abroad by its own products, instead of by "promises to pay." On the whole, if the demand increase from France and Great Britain for our breadstuffs, as seems probable, we cannot but expect a very favorable Fall trade.

The Romance of Riches.

Naturally we all have a great respect and admiration for wealth, intensified, of course when it is our own, but still sufficiently developed even when it happens to be our neighbor's. The gleam of gold and jewels has a certain fascination for the most philosophic, and that crown is rarely won which HORACE gives to him

"Quisquis ingentes oculo irretorto
Spectat acervos."

We gloat over the treasures of Aladdin's garden with something approaching to miserly satisfaction, and a very similar feeling prompts the untaxables to study the revenue returns and feast their impecunious souls on the incomes of the luckier few. In presence of Dives' influence, even Lazarus may forget that he is a beggar.

It is this instinct which lends a charm to *Vathek*, and *Monte Christo*, and similar books whose heroes are gifted with boundless riches, and which favors us, from day to day, with those delightful stories of prodigious estates going a begging for an owner, or left to some obscure and poverty-stricken heir. The latter is the favorite form of the legend, for it gratifies also the popular taste for glaring contrasts. Not long since it was a poor sewing-girl who had been left a fortune modestly estimated at $50,000,000, (they are liberal, these romancers,) by an English Earl, as a slight mark of his esteem. Again it was a San Francisco bruiser who had suddenly fallen heir to an Irish barony, and the inestimable rent-roll which is the well-known appendage of all Irish baronies. At another time it was a German washer-woman who was made, by some opportune death in Fatherland, a Countess and a millionaire. Now it is a clock-peddler, whose lonely and profitless wanderings in the sunny South, where they ask only to kill time and not to keep it, are soon to be cheered by the grateful tidings that his uncle has been kind enough to die and to leave him sole legatee of a fortune moderately estimated at $10,000,000. This is better than peddling clocks, but we advise our lucky peddler not to be too hasty in giving up his business to claim his inheritance. There are lovely lands in Arcady, and romantic plateaux in Spain, no doubt, but the most accomplished agent would find difficulty in collecting the rents.

After all, there is a certain pleasure in reading these fables, and gazing at the spectacle of honest poverty, rewarded beyond its wildest hopes. It is well, however, that they are only fables. Honest poverty, suddenly enriched, cuts but a sorry figure, and the world needs its industrious washerwomen and its poor but honest clock-peddlers much more than its Irish barons, or its idle millionaires.

Earthquakes in Temperate Climates.

The theory that steam, generated by subterranean heat, sometimes occasions earthquakes, is now widely accepted by scientific men, and the fact that such phenomena, when they occur in temperate climates, usually present themselves in seasons of exceptional warmth, appears to confirm the hypothesis. Of course, the probability of steam being created in the bosom of the earth depends on the amount of heat applied, and the protracted hot weather we have lately had would seem to render an earthquake more likely to take place than under ordinary atmospheric conditions. By far the greater proportion of recorded earthquakes have happened in hot climates and in the northern hemisphere, and their appearance in high latitudes has almost always been the consequence of a warm season of exceptional severity. The infrequency of such visitations leads to a common impression that they never do harm beyond a certain parallel, but the repeated earthquakes in San Francisco, and the slight tremor said to have been felt in New-York on the afternoon of Saturday, June 25, clearly indicate that whatever the comparative safety of points so far distant from the tropics, it certainly does not extend to absolute immunity.

In England, which is of course much further North than New-York, visitations of earthquakes have frequently been experienced. What may have happened there before the date of existing annals we do not know, but some writers say that the wonderful perturbation of the year 543, which was felt by nearly the whole Eastern world, and of which the American Indians have traditions, devastated some parts of the British Islands. Another shock, of which accounts are more precise, occurred in England, at Lincoln, in 1142, and a more severe one in 1274, when Glastonbury was destroyed. An earthquake that surpassed this in extent and destructiveness was that of Nov. 14, 1318. In 1580 a similar catastrophe in London leveled part of St. Paul's and the Temple churches. A severe shock was felt in Ireland in 1690. On Feb. 8 and March 8, 1750, London was again visited in a similar way, but no material injury was inflicted. The last English earthquake occurred, if we mistake not, in Cornwall, Jan. 13, 1860. China and Japan, at localities well to the northward, have suffered severely from earthquakes. Pekin, with its dense population, has had several awful visitations of this character. It is said that three hundred thousand persons were buried at once in that city by the earthquake of 1662, and one hundred thousand more by that of 1731. These figures exceed even those of the terrible Lisbon calamity of 1755, when fifty thousand inhabitants were swallowed up in the twinkling of an eye. In December, 1854, Yeddo was greatly injured, and Nov. 11, 1855, the same capital was nearly destroyed by like convulsions. The last very disastrous earthquake of our records, which was that in South America Aug. 13, 1868, extended from Ecuador far into Chili, destroying several large cities, and, as is estimated, nearly sixty thousand lives.

The statistics we have cited show that even a considerable distance from the tropics by no means assures exemption from earthquakes, although places lying well to the north or south are comparatively safe, and are seldom exposed to danger. In Europe the line of greatest danger seems to run from the Tagus to the Levant, and in America, taking a more southerly range, from Port Royal across to the continent, and thence from the Isthmus of Darien down the western coast via Lima to Valparaiso. We cannot, however, be certain of the locality, any more than of the periodicity of the phenomena, their recurrence having been exceedingly irregular, and, save by plausible and ingenious supposition, their causes remaining totally inexplicable. If it be true, as is now often declared, that the Gulf Stream is being deflected from its course, other perturbations of nature may not improbably follow so momentous a change. Experience does not point to such a conclusion, but it is quite conceivable that physical conditions are returning such as were experienced in past ages. There are investigators who believe that Staten Island was formerly a volcano, of which the body of water called Silver Lake occupies what was once the crater. Volcanoes and earthquakes are apt to work in close conjunction, as the neighborhoods of Vesuvius and Etna so gloomily testify. We will, however, continue to hope, that whatever may be the cause of earthquakes, the range of their more formidable operations may not be so extended as to take in New-York, or indeed any part of our country.

Literary Rewards.

It is commonly supposed that whereas literary people were formerly grievously underpaid, the extreme now rather lies the other way. Perhaps something like the difference between Grub-street and Gads-Hill represents to many minds the average disparity between the former and the present emoluments of those who live by the pen. The notion is, however, greatly exaggerated. Since MILTON sold *Paradise Lost* to SAMUEL SIMMONS for the "present sum" of five pounds, there have, no doubt, been great changes. The parson and scrivener no longer sit with the cook in the servants' hall, and the "rascal clerk" who makes verses, is no longer expected to associate with his patron's serving man. Still, the revolution has not been so complete as is frequently believed. The world is very apt to "discount" progress in such matters as well as many others. It hears of some famous poet or novelist receiving an immense sum for a particular work, and it jumps to the conclusion that this is at least a fair example of the pay of the whole literary guild. The cash value of *The Princess*, or of *Lothair*, of *Dombey and Son*, or *Les Miserables* is heard of, and all who win bread by the pen are supposed to be among the luckiest people in existence. Few remember how exceptional these instances necessarily are; and few realize that, in spite of the progress which has really been made, whereby the comparative value of skilled literary labor has to be more justly estimated, professional writers, as a class, are yet worse paid than the members of any other intellectual calling.

Take, for example, the case of VICTOR HUGO, whose property, for some reason that does not appear, has lately been made the theme of a discussion which has led him to publish in a French journal the amount of his income, and the sources from which it is derived. M. HUGO has been a writer for fifty years—that is to say since he published his *Odes* in 1821. He may be said to have been conspicuous in literature since the appearance of *Notre Dame*, in 1831. His present estate, he being nearly seventy years of age, yields him £1,940, or about ten thousand dollars, a year. Of this sum he pays over to his children nearly two-thirds, and the contingent property in his works is disposed of for some years to come. Now, considering M. HUGO'S world-wide reputation, his years, and the avidity with which all that bears his name has long been sought for by the public, this is certainly no great fortune. Yet many literary men of celebrity, American and English as well as French, have died within the last twenty years leaving much less; and this is more significant because such persons are not usually speculators. There are hundreds of lawyers, brokers, and merchants in all our great cities, on the other hand, whose names are never even heard of by the public at large, who are not yet fifty, who have already amassed more than would bring in VICTOR HUGO'S income, and who can easily, every twelvemonth, by their personal exertions, clear as much more. We have named the case of the author of *Les Miserables* because it happens just now to be attracting attention; but there is not the least doubt that the general conclusion it serves to exemplify can be substantiated by other evidence. The inference seems undeniable, either that the service rendered to the community by the literary class is inferior to that done by lawyers, brokers, and merchants, or that it is not so well paid as it should be.

By universal consent the literary class has always conferred great benefits on the world, and, with the advance of civilization, it constantly tends, for many reasons, to confer more and more. If is in a large sense a producing class, and, therefore, distinguished from the classes which, however useful and honorable, are necessarily, as expounders of statutes or factors of material, absolute non-producers. We certainly would not maintain that a writer of second-rate sensation romances is a more valuable member of society than a man like GEORGE PEABODY. Yet exceptions only prove rules, and it cannot be gainsaid that, other things being equal, he who creates is of more consequence than he who exchanges, and that what is true, in such a bearing, of things material, should hardly be less so of things intellectual. Perhaps when we obtain an International Copyright law, this will come home to the minds of our countrymen more vividly than it does at present. It is not unnatural in so many persons to suppose that commodities which may be legally appropriated without money and without price must be of little worth. But civilization advances, and when tardy justice is done to literary workers in this respect, our public will not begrudge a higher price for the products of the brain than is now obtainable in the market, even although they cannot be quoted on the Stock Exchange, or balanced against so many pounds avoirdupois.

Base-Ball.

Until within a comparatively recent period, the young men of this country have paid too little attention to recreation as a means of mental and physical health and development; and even now, notwithstanding the marked change which has taken place in this respect, there is a lamentable neglect of physical training. The mass of American youth pass too soon into the sober realities of life, and, either from indisposition or indolence, neglect that active out-door training so essential to their future health and happiness; or, if they do enter into it, they are too prone to make it a pretext for dissipation or gambling, or to permit it to engross their time to an extent which interferes with legitimate pursuits. The ambition to excel, even in games which are designed, and should be practiced, merely for amusement, is laudable to a certain extent, but when carried to excess it cannot fail to exercise mischievous influences. Boxing is a desirable accomplishment, and is healthful as well as useful, when strictly pursued for amusement and exercise; but when its possessor displays his skill upon the platform or in the ring, or presumes upon it in nocturnal aggressions, it becomes a nuisance. So with billiards, or base-ball, or skating, or rowing, or curling, or any other ostensible resource for exercise. The moment they cease to be practiced for mere recreation, they cease to be beneficial. About fifteen years ago, the game now known as base-ball was first introduced in this country, and speedily came into favor. Although similar in some respects to the game previously known in this country by the same name, and in England as "rounders," it was so different in most of its features as to be essentially a new game. As it gradually grew into favor, new rules and regulations were adopted, until it became entirely unlike any game of ball previously known, and took the title of "our National Game." Properly practiced, it is interesting in the extreme, and players at it may attain almost any degree of proficiency. There is no reason why it should not be the favorite pastime of our youth, unless, like almost every other popular game which has been introduced of late years, it is allowed to degenerate into a professional game.

Of late, the indications have been rapidly growing stronger that our "National Game" is destined to meet the fate we have deprecated. The rivalry between the prominent Clubs of the country has already been carried to an excess which has materially injured the game in the general estimation, and it not checked, will bring it into absolute disrepute. The trouble has arisen from the practice of playing "match games" for the championship, and from the illegitimate expedients which have been resorted to in order to insure success. The most proficient players in the country, adopting the game as a profession, are now employed by many of the Clubs at salaries ranging from one thousand to two thousand five hundred dollars a season. They relinquish all other business, and even travel through the country, giving exhibitions of their skill. Although nominally known as "match games," these are as strictly exhibitions as circus performances. The Clubs not only contend for the amount received for the admissions of spectators, but in many instances they are accompanied by "friends," not only willing but anxious to make wagers upon the result, which they are pretty sure to win.

This is a perversion of what should be the legitimate practice of the so-called "National Game," and if not checked, it will very probably lead to many evils not at present contemplated. The game has intrinsic merit, and it might be in the highest degree beneficial to our young men. It exercises mind and body to an extent unequaled by any other game now in vogue, and if it were practiced, as it should be, simply for exercise and recreation, it would be deserving of all encouragement. Under the present system of "match games," it is being made merely another pretext for gambling, and we have quite enough such pretexts already.

We have not seen a single influential indorsement of the proposal to convert the Bureau of Internal Revenue into a department, and its Commissioner into a member of the Cabinet. But we have seen many and very decided protests against the proposal.—all by Republican journals, whose reputation and strength entitle their words to attention at Washington. The case lies in a nut-shell. With the reduction of taxes, the internal revenue service becomes less important, and the responsibilities of its Commissioner become less exacting. The service should, therefore, be so reorganized as to reduce its expensiveness. By making it a department, however, and elevating the status of its head, additional expenditure would be incurred. And as these are days of economy, the change seems neither desirable nor consistent.

The death in an English jail of another of the Fenian prisoners will be popularly accepted as confirmatory of current reports in regard to the severity—even the cruelty—with which this class of prisoners have been treated. The spirit of the age is favorable to leniency in the punishment of parties confined for political offenses,—as the English Press continually reminded us during the confinement of JEFF. DAVIS. But ho ugh the Fenian convicts, so-called, are for the most part political offenders, the discipline to which they have been subjected seems to have been almost inhuman. The death now reported is not the first from this cause; and insanity has been chronicled as among its other consequences. The English Government brings odium upon itself and awakens sympathy for those whom it would crush by persistency in this course. More than evasive parliamentary statements will be required to cleanse its character from the stains thus fixed upon it.

With an Indian war in prospect, it seems undesirable for Congress to do much in the way of reducing the army. Thirty thousand soldiers—which is the present strength of our army—is a small number with which to garrison our forts and protect our extended frontiers. At all events, it would be advisable to postpone any material diminution of the military force for the present. Let us wait and see peace more fully assured.

The determination to enforce the Excise law in this City on Sundays, at which the Police Commissioners have arrived, is much to be commended. The recent increase of disorder and crime on that day had become sufficiently alarming and disgraceful, and all the more so as it was in open defiance of legislation for its prevention. The task now undertaken will be difficult, and will require care as well as firmness. While the sale of liquors must be checked, in strict fulfillment of the law, offensive harshness should be as far as possible avoided. The efficiency of whatever action the Police may take will depend, to a great extent, upon the co-operation of the citizens generally, and that will be best gained by moderation on the part of the authorities. One of the chief difficulties in the enforcement of the old law was that it was rendered needlessly unpopular by a want of discretion in carrying its provisions into effect, and a recurrence of this fault will, we hope, be guarded against.

We trust that the plans in progress for the improvement of the City Hall Park will not be marred by the continuance of the unsightly candy-stands and fruit-stalls which disgrace it on its eastern side. These things may be unobjectionable in their place; but when, as in this instance, they are allowed to encroach upon the sidewalk at the expense of the public, they become a nuisance, which the authorities should summarily clear away. It is more than probable that some small officials profit by the nuisance, and that there are grog-shop politicians who will secretly resist its abolition. But there should be virtue enough in the proper quarter to overcome these influences, and to abate an evil which is now literally intolerable.

Mr. JULIAN, though a great land reformer, attempted yesterday to push through the House of Representatives a bill confirming the title of a couple of squatters to locations in the Yosemite Valley. If these persons have any rights, it would be far better for the Government to compensate them outright, in money, than to destroy what should be carefully preserved as a wondrous national park. The House properly voted down the bill by a large majority.

The Richmond *Whig* suggests to the majority of the Virginia Legislature—supporters of Gov. WALKER, and elected with him on the moderate ticket—the expediency of maintaining the conservative organization for future action. Other journals of the same character have recommended a convention for the same purpose. In each case the idea rests upon the supposition that it is possible to keep together that large proportion of the voting population which decided the contest between WALKER and WELLS. Is the supposition tenable? Is its practical application desirable? We have doubts on both points. The last trial of strength referred specifically to questions which have passed out of existence. It was a contest between the friends of a generous, conciliatory policy and the supporters of a proscriptive policy, in reference both to the provisions of the new Constitution and the course to be pursued at Washington. All this is over now. The issues then at stake have been disposed of happily. It seems idle, therefore, to attempt to preserve intact a political organization which was called into existence to meet an emergency no longer in existence. In Virginia, as elsewhere, the political struggle will be between the adherents of the National Republican Party and the adherents of the Democracy. No smooth words about a "Conservative Party" can hide this fact. And the wisest plan of action is that which honestly recognizes its nature and consequences.

If the income tax is to be renewed, in any shape, let the renewal be effected in a straightforward, manly way. The sharp practice by which a minority of the Senate contrived to reverse the decision of the majority is not creditable to those who participated in it, and will undoubtedly tend to intensify the feeling against the tax.

The question of the validity of legal restrictions in regard to the observance of Sunday is exercising the Courts and people of Milwaukee. Judge MALLORY, of the Municipal Court of that city, has just decided that the ordinance which prohibits dancing in the public beer-gardens on Sunday is unconstitutional and void! He calls attention to the fact that the State of Wisconsin is largely settled by immigrants from Germany, France and other European countries, where the ideas touching the observance of Sunday differs widely from "the opinions of the Puritans of England and America." He says that these people, although holding "liberal views of Sunday," are orderly, law-abiding and sober persons, and have done much to develop the resources of the State. The Constitution provides that "no control or interference with the right of conscience shall be permitted, or any preference be given by law to any religious establishments or mode of worship." This the Judge interprets as a justification of his decision. It is certainly a novel view, and one which is probably traceable to the demagogism from which the Western Judiciary is not exempt. The Judge does not discuss the rights of that class of citizens who desire to worship upon Sunday, and who have hitherto been supposed to have a right to reasonable quiet upon that day. Are not *their* convictions entitled to some legal respect?

Now comes more earthquake news, this time from Greece, which has been rudely shocked all over. The town of Sartoria, which is stated to be in ruins is, however, not a very important collection of buildings, as its name does not appear in the gazetteers. The sudden disappearance of one of those islands "where burning SAPPHO loved and sung," may be a more serious matter, as indicating some tremendous subterranean disturbance in that region. It was but the other day that the smoke and fire of a submarine volcano appeared above the surface of the sea, somewhere in the Pacific, which is an equally startling phenomenon. While we hear of these sudden occurrences, it is mentioned that a slower manifestation has been discovered in Spain—a whole village has been slowly elevated during the last fifteen years, and it is now found, by accident apparently, that its soil stands nearly twenty feet higher than it did.

A variety of what are called "independent" and "reform" movements are going on in various parts of the country, ostensibly in the interest of the Republican Party. Something of the kind has been attempted in Philadelphia and in Pittsburg. A very extensive movement has been originated in South Carolina and another in Louisiana. As a general rule, it may be safely concluded that all such "reforms" are actually, if not avowedly, in Democratic interests, and in a majority of cases they are inspired by Democratic leaders. The only result which can come of them is to divide the Republican strength. Where genuine reform is desired, it may usually be effected by legitimate methods, and within the party organization. "No-party" tactics are pretty sure to lead to Democratic success, and those who go into such campaigns almost invariably find themselves, sooner or later, in the enemy's camp.

AMUSEMENTS.

Music and the Drama.

The sole novelty of the week at the City theaters has been the new play of "Minnie's Luck," which has received attention as the latest dramatic bantling of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, and as a vehicle for introducing to the New-York public a fresh candidate for their favor in the person of Miss LEONA CAVENDER. Since the first representation of the play on Monday, a notice of which we have already printed, "Minnie's Luck," has been improved in various ways, and now acts with much spirit, neatness and rapidity. It will retain possession of the boards of Wallack's Theater until further notice....A forthcoming novelty in ballet, we have already referred to as promised at the Grand Opera-house. It consists of a troupe of nearly fifty young ladies, who are represented to be endowed with all the charms of nature and the fascinations of art that can take captive from the terpsichorean stage the heart of man. The great success of the famous Viennese children, who appeared here some quarter of a century ago at the Park Theater, and afterward traveled with success through the country, seems to have suggested this enterprise to Mr. FISK, who, to his other laurels, is likely soon to add that of offering the only distinctive and important dramatic attraction to be seen in the City during the dog-days....Two performances of "The Huguenot" to-morrow—the first for a matinée at 1½ o'clock, the second in the evening—will conclude the season at Booth's Theater, when the doors of this fine building will be closed until the Fall. Mr. BOOTH'S season has been a varied and brilliant one, and his strenuous efforts to place the higher drama on the stage in a worthy manner, deserve the hearty commendations which they so generally receive....Mr. DALY also announces that with this week's performances of "Fernande" the season at the Fifth-avenue Theater will end. The house will then have been open forty-seven weeks, and an undertaking that at the outset had certainly a not too auspicious look, has been made by hard work and an undeniable display of managerial tact and enterprise a solid success. We congratulate Mr. DALY, on the closing of his dramatic campaign, on the reputation and profit he has so fairly won in it. ....At the Olympic Theater the coming week is also advertised as the last of the season. Mrs. OATES and her Burlesque Troupe will continue to disport themselves up to Saturday night in "The Field of the Cloth of Gold." With these diverse valedictory exercises the New-York dramatic season of 1869 may be set down as being definitely brought to a close.

Domestic Notes.

Mlle. FANNY JANAUSCHECK arrived at this port on Friday, in the steamer *Main*. It is the intention of this fine artist to appear not only in the German but in the English drama. Her debut in the latter is looked for with great curiosity....Mr. J. GRAU has concluded his engagement for the United States with the German tragedienne Mme. SEEBACH, who will arrive in New-York during September. Among other artists who will accompany and support her are Mlle. VENETA, of the Court Theater, Vienna; Herr EDOURD, of the Hoff Theater, Breslau, and Herr HARRY MAYER, famous throughout Germany for his success in *genre* characters. Other engagements are said to be pending, and we do not doubt that Mr. GRAU will do his utmost to make the Seebach season as successful as was the Ristori season under his management....During August, Mr. JOSH HART will re-open Bryant's, in Fourteenth-street, as a variety theater of a first-class character. The painters and decorators are at present at work renovating the interior. The scenic department will be very elaborate. Mr. HART has made himself favorably known by his entertainments at the Howard Athenæum, which were well patronized by the Boston people. The same excellence is promised at Bryant's, and the best artists in their way that England and this country can furnish are, we are told, being negotiated for. Variety of a really clever sort is almost certain of success.... Messrs. BYRNE & STARR, formerly of the French Theater, are making various musical and dramatic arrangements for the amusement, during the season, of visitors to Long Branch....THEODORE THOMAS is to give a series of subscription concerts in Boston, commencing Oct. 4....It is said that the next season at Selwyn's Theater will open with the play of "Monte Christo," with Mr. FECHTER in the leading rôle....The regular season at the Boston Museum closes with the present week. "Caste" will be played there five times on the Fourth, and on the following evening the Craig Burlesque Troupe will open in "Don Juan."....Mr. CAVANAGH'S new local drama "The Water Sprites of Boston Bay" has met with good success at the Howard Athenæum....The Lydia Thompson Troupe are at the California Theater, and a "British Blonde Burlesque Troupe" at Maguire's Opera-house. The Lydia Thompson Troupe will proceed to Sacramento.... The Philadelphia *Press* of June 29 says: "The season of the Wallack'an Company at the Walnut was abruptly terminated last evening—the receipts, we presume, not warranting a continuance. It is greatly to be regretted that this excellent company could not have appeared here in 'The Lancers' at a more auspicious time. Both play and players deserved a better fortune."....The Brignoli Opera Troupe will give "Il Trovatore" at St. James' Hall, Buffalo, on the Fourth of July. Miss MCCULLOCH is a member of the troupe....Mr. J. H. MCVICKER is at home again. He is playing "Taking the Chances" at his own theater....The Russian Concert Troupe were unsuccessful in Chicago, though highly spoken of by the Press.....The

DE LAVE children have been performing at the Chicago Opera-house....The San Francisco *Bulletin* rationally says of the burlesque business: "Now that burlesque may be said to have reached the very zenith of its reign in California, as demonstrated by the bills of the two leading theaters of San Francisco, we are curious to note when this reaction, which is not confined to theatrical matters alone, will take place, and the people clamor for medicine after the unwholesome food of the last six months. The time, let us hope, is not far off, when the glare of the footlights will rest no more upon the padded limbs of the half-dressed burlesque actress, and the applause of the audience will be called forth by something more worthy of approbation than a coarse pun or an indecent gesture. If not, then it is better that theaters should cease to exist."

Foreign Notes.

Mr. J. L. TOOLE will shortly visit the United States on a professional tour, extending over two or three months....Mlle. ILMA DI MURSKA has been engaged by M. MERELLI, manager of the Italian Theater of Moscow and Warsaw, for the forthcoming season....Mr. E. P. HINGSTON, now acting manager of the St. James' Theater, formerly agent for poor ARTEMUS WARD, took a benefit in London lately, when "Paul Pry" and "Doctor Davy" (in which Mr. HERMANN VEZIN appeared as *David Garrick*,) were performed....Miss GLYN has given her farewell reading of great scenes from the plays of SHAKESPEARE, at St. James' Hall. This entertainment was the occasion of Miss GLYN'S farewell to the English public, previous to her departure for Australia, early this month; and a committee of management was formed for the occasion, in whose list appear Lord LYTTON, Mr. E. M. WARD, R. A.; Mr. CHARLES READE, Mr. DANTE ROSSETTI, and Mr. JOHN FORSTER.... M. PHILIPPE TAGLIONI, father of the celebrated dancer, is at this moment in Paris. The author of the "Sylphide," the "Révolte au Sérail," and the "Fille du Danube," bears his ninety-one years very lightly. He is strong on foot, and his eye is bright. His ordinary residence is a villa near the Lake of Como....The new Italian prima donna, Mme. GALLETTI, has been engaged at a salary of 3,000 francs per evening, for the theater, at Cairo, of the Khedive...The death of LAURENT HAUPTMANN, a celebrated Viennese organist and composer, took place not long since. He has left a large number of vocal pieces for the Church, as well as organ music, both published and in manuscript. He also wrote for the violin and piano-forte....There is to be an exhibition of Church Furniture and Ecclesiastical Art, at the Crystal Palace, with prizes of from £1 to £15 for the best floral and other devices and designs for the decoration of churches on festival occasions....The *Pall Mall Gazette* informs us that Mr. CHARLES MATHEWS seems to be as popular at Melbourne as he is in most places, and according to the latest accounts, after being entertained by the Yorick and Athenæum Clubs, was performing with great success at the Theater Royal. The theatrical news, however, from Melbourne is not altogether satisfactory. An unfortunate dispute seems to have arisen with regard to the lease of the Haymarket Theater in that city, the result being that the building is in a state of siege. A trustee of the theater for the bondholders holds possession of the gallery, having a policeman and a bull-dog stationed there. On the other hand, Messrs. HARWOOD, COPPIN & Co., who hold the lease, have taken possession of the stage, where they are obliged to keep and feed some forty or fifty men to retain their standing. These latter amuse themselves by impromptu acting, and by chaffing the policeman in the gallery. When the last mail left it was expected that an attack on the policeman and dog was imminent. The policeman has a big stick, and the dog is reported as looking preternaturally savage; so that if the anticipated performances take place, they are likely to be of a tragic nature, and not altogether devoid of interest....A Madrid letter says: "The French are at this moment in favor here. At the Principe Alfonso Theater, an operatic company from beyond the Pyrenées is playing 'Mignon,' 'Le Songe d'une Nuit d'Eté,' 'Les Dragons de Villars,' and 'Les Mousquetaires de la Reine.' BLONDIN is performing at the Campos Eleseos, and crosses that promenade on a rope at a great height from the ground, carrying on his shoulders a man who fires a gun repeatedly, loading it after each discharge. ARBAN is expected with his orchestra to give evening concerts in the Buen Retiro Garden."...Mr. CHATTERTON, the lessee of Drury-lane Theater, has brought an action in the Court of Common Pleas against Mr. MARSH NELSON, for slander. The defendant was the architect and surveyor to the theater, and the cause of action arose out of some expressions used by Mr. NELSON in reference to a contract for the internal decoration of the building, and in which, it appeared, he had been misunderstood... M. OFFENBACH is suffering from the effects of over-work. Complete rest is prescribed, and a sojourn at Ems, followed by a six weeks' stay at Wiesbaden, is said to be necessary for his complete recovery....In addition to the names of deceased musicians of late, MOSCHELS and DE BERIOT, there is now recorded that of another at the age of ninety, equally eminent both for his creative and executive genius—VOGT, the great oboist....A new play, in five acts, with the name of "Maurice de Saxe," has been produced at the Theater Francais. The authors, MM. JULES AMIGNES and MARCELINE DESBOULINS, have dramatized one of the most disgraceful episodes in the by no means immaculate career of the hero of Fontenoy. He persecuted with dishonorable attentions *Justine Favart*, the wife of a comedian, who, like *Susan* in the "Marriage of Figaro," tricked her lover and remained faithful to her husband. *Marshal Saxe* was a very brutal *Count Almaviva*, for he used all the power of the State in furtherance of his unlawful love, and imprisoned and otherwise persecuted both husband and wife. The piece, a very bad imitation of BEAUMARCHAIS' comedy, says a Parisian critic, drags heavily on through the first three acts. It afterwards takes a tragic turn not more interesting. *Saxe* is ultimately killed in a duel by the *Prince de Conti*, who called him out in consequence of information given him by *Justine* that the *Marshal* had dishonored his mother. M. GOT, who played the part of *Favart*, (the *Figaro* of the piece) acquitted himself admirably. Mlle. VICTORIA LAFONTAINE (the *Susan* or *Justine*) is not thought by the best critics to have been in her element, and M. MAUBANT, the representative of *Marshal Saxe*, did not succeed in making much of a mere catchpenny part founded upon a great historical name. M. OLLIVIER, who is a personal friend of M. JULES AMIGNES, attended the first night, and in the course of the evening left his box to sit for a long while with his brother Academician, the great critic, JULES JANIN.... The *Opinion Nationale* says: "The performers of the "Coupe du Roi de Thule" at the Grand Opera will be Mme. GUEYMARD, Mlle. BLOCH, and M. COLIN. A rehearsal was to have taken place on Saturday, but a momentary loss of voice by the tenor prevented it. But the report is that the latter interests M. DIAZ more as a gymnast than as a singer. Both of them are, in fact, of a marvellous dexterity, and, if the accounts current are to be believed, their first interview passed in feats of activity, so that scarcely a word was said about music."....CAMPANA'S new opera, "Esmeralda," seems to have been, at most, a success of esteem. We print an extract from *The Echo*, which certainly gives a less enthusiastic idea of the work than, from the picturesqueness of the subject and its capital opportunities might have been hoped for: "To achieve permanent success at the present day, a composer of operas must write something better than mere frivolous music. His work must bear inspection, and satisfy the understanding as well as please the ear. There is no exception to the rule. The educated classes of the community, by whom all such questions are ultimately decided, are, fortunately, too well acquainted with that which constitutes really good music, to indorse any inferior compositions with their approval. Even OFFENBACH proves the truth of the remark. His essentially ephemeral music is instrumented and put together with a master hand. Every musician can listen to his instrumentation with delight, and find evidence in what he does, of true feeling and large experience, beneath the sparkling surface of his melody. Last week a new opera was performed, which is hardly equal to the advanced state of musical taste alluded to. Signor CAMPANA is well known as the writer of many Italian songs and duets, popular at times in the fashionable world. His reputation is founded upon a lucky hit made some years ago in a love-sick ballad, called 'In 'appar sulla tomba,' which serves as the type of all he has since written. The type is obtrusively apparent in his opera "Esmeralda," produced at Convent-garden Theater with much care and the invaluable co-operation of Mme. ADELINA PATTI. To those who admire snatches of tune and all the peculiarities of the Italian style of composition, apart from many of its excellencies, Signor CAMPANA'S opera will be highly interesting. The libretto being taken from VICTOR HUGO'S famous romance Notre Dame de Paris, is so far good, and affords Mme. PATTI, as *Esmeralda*, much scope for effective acting. It need scarcely be said that the charming prima donna sings Signor CAMPANA'S music exquisitely."....A version of MOLIERE'S "Maladé Imaginaire," by Mr. READE, constitutes the latest dramatic novelty in London. The information is volunteered in the play-bills of the theater that the work has hitherto been excluded from the English stage through "an error in judgment." This declaration is, however, a mistake. A play called "Dr. Last in his Chariot," taken from MOLIERE'S work, was acted in London during the last century. The *Times*, in a review of the new comedy, speaks as follows: "In dealing with 'Le Malade Imaginaire,' to which he gives the singularly happy title the 'Robust Invalid,' Mr. READE has not aimed at literal translation, but he completely gives the general effect of the French original. As a matter of course he omits those '*intermèdes*' which have nothing to do with the play, and which are only performed in Paris on the anniversary of the author's birthday, and he laudably avoids those indecencies in stage business which, though considered highly diverting in France, would be deemed disgusting in London. With his introduction of a prefatory scene, which necessitates a change of decoration, rigorists will be less content, as this militates against the 'unity of plan' so strictly observed by MOLIERE, and does not harmonize with his general scheme of indicating the termination of an act by the mere vacancy of the stage, without recourse to a drop-curtain. Mr. READE would defend himself, no doubt, by expressing his opinion that the preface serves to render clear the position of *Oléante;* and on the same principle he would doubtless justify the additional lines, interpolated toward the end, which plainly show the merited downfall of the invalid's wicked wife. Small debatable points being conceded, it will be admitted by all competent judges that Mr. READE has performed his task capitally, and that the 'Robust Invalid' is most creditably performed by a company which can have small practical familiarity with the conventions of the piece. 'Le Malade Imaginaire' is essentially a grotesque comedy, and, though the last of its author's works, shows the influence of the old Italian buffoonery, which is even more conspicuous in 'Le Bourgois Gentilhomme,' and of which not a trace is to be found in 'Le Misanthrope' or 'Tartuffe.' The grotesqueness of one country is not as that of another, and on this account it is not improbable that the merits of the Adelphi company may be underrated by critics trained in London only. Pedantic *Thomas Diafoirus*, perched on a high stool and looking like a hopeless idiot, may suggest to some the notion that Mr. WARBOYS, by whom he is represented, is simply making a fool of himself. But Mr. WARBOYS shows that he is exceedingly well-trained, and though he lacks the French finish, his reading of the part is essentially that sanctioned by the Théâtre François. The violent changes from imagined weakness to real wrath, which cause the 'robust invalid' now to attempt the personal chastisement of every one within his reach, now to drop helplessly into his chair, may induce some to believe that Mr. GEORGE VINING has been expressly engaged at the Adelphi to take a part in a comic pantomime. But this horse-play is the right thing, and the vigor with which it is executed does the highest credit to Mr. VINING. *Toinette*, kind-hearted and sound-headed, always saucy and always merry, is sure to find universal favor when represented as she is represented by Mrs. SEYMOUR, and, if for no other reason, the play will be welcome as the means of recalling to the stage this truly genial artist. It looks odd, indeed, to see the soubrette change herself into a physician, and then back again into a soubrette in the course of a few minutes; but then the French find it odd when they see the beauty of Belmont transformed into a doctor of laws, and confuting a Jewish usurer in the presence of the *Doge of Venice*. The incident, we may remark, is borrowed by MOLIERE from an old Italian farce entitled 'Arlecino, Medico Volante.'" ....The composition of the Abbé LISZT'S, about the performance of which expectations had been considerably raised, has been brought out at the London Philharmonic, with the aid of some famous artists. An able judge publishes the ensuing comments upon it: "Few musicians have done more to distort, disguise, vary and altar the words of others than has the Abbé LISZT. His piano-forte fantasias are the most irreverent compositions extant. The classical character of MOZART is no protection against the ruthless onslaught of the eccentric pianist; the time hallowed strains of "Don Giovanni" having been twisted and turned by this musical Thug in a manner truly impious. And all the popular operas ever known have been similarly treated by the same hand. But the vagaries of LISZT'S genius have recently led him to devote his time in the intervals of ecclesiastical pursuits, to compositions for band or chorus. One of these, "The Legend of Saint Elizabeth," was produced by Dr. WYLDE at the New Philharmonic Concert on Wednesday evening; Mlle. TITIENS and Herr STOCKHAUSEN were the singers. Having been announced as "the most sensational composition of the period," a large crowd of musical connoisseurs collected to pass judgment upon the novelty. They separated, however, without arriving at any very definite decision as to its true worth, being, perhaps, more surprised than pleased, more astonished than really satisfied. LISZT'S music is labored and pretentious. It seems to indicate a desire to produce effect which is rarely if ever accomplished. Crescendos, almost invariably disappointing, leading nowhere, and consequently having no meaning, abound. Pianoforte passages are transferred to the orchestra, and so often that the hearer is involuntarily reminded of the extraordinary performances of the composer rather than impressed with any other feeling by the torrents of sound. As a whole, "The Legend of St. Elizabeth" is not to be accepted as a set off against the many liberties LISZT has taken with the original compositions of other musicians, although it may be looked upon as an attempt to atone for some of his transcriptions for the piano-forte, by offering a work of his own, to be similarly sacrificed if necessary. There are, however, but few temptations in the cantata at all comparable with those held out to a condensating pianist by MOZART, SCHUBERT and others.

THE COOLIE QUESTION.

Views of Leading Manufacturers of Boots and Shoes in New-York.

The introduction of Chinese or coolie labor in the country is just now attracting a great deal of attention among all classes. A TIMES reporter yesterday visited some of the largest manufacturers of boots and shoes in this City, to hear what they had to say on the subject. Some of these gentlemen held very extreme opinions and declared that they had no doubt that the Crispins would be entirely demoralized by this movement, a fact which would cause them the liveliest satisfaction, as they had suffered for a long time from the tyrannical exactions of this powerful organization. They complained that the Crispins had really ruled, while the capitalists were kept in subjection. The regulations of the Order were stated to be ridiculous in the extreme. They pretended to dictate to their employers not only the rate of wages, but the number of apprentices in each shop, refusing to work in any shop where these rules were not carried out, and even compelling the employers to sustain their organization, by obliging them to discharge any man who did not pay up his dues. This state of things was most galling to the capitalists, and they hail with delight their approaching delivery from the tyranny of labor. They feel certain that thousands of Chinese will crowd into the country, and that in a short time the Crispins will be forced to come to terms, and appeal to the forbearance of their employers. Another class of men, more cool-headed than the first mentioned, who have given the matter mature consideration, and from their more extensive experience are better able to arrive at a sensible conclusion, are not at all so sanguine of the result, and do not think the results will be as important or as soon felt as many imagine. One of those, Mr. GEORGE L. TRASK, of the firm of TRASK, MELINS & RIPLEY, at the corner of College-place and Park-place, who employ 2,000 workmen in their factory, spoke very frankly on the subject. He declared it to be his settled conviction that the presence of 100 or even 1,000 Chinese engaged in the manufacture of shoes, would produce no appreciable effect on the market at least for three or perhaps five years. The number of shoes made by 1,000 workmen would be but as a drop of water in the ocean compared with the millions of cases produced all over the country. The men who employ the Chinese would doubtless have increased profits, but they would only sell their goods just enough below the market rates to insure a sale of all they produce, and so the prices would be kept up. No doubt in the course of time prices would come down; but even if great numbers of Chinamen were brought into the country, this reduction would be very gradual. The price of shoes in this country, he said, is at present ruinously high on account of the high rate of wages paid to the workmen, and in consequence the exportation of shoes from this country to South America, Mexico, and other countries, is no longer profitable to capitalists. Now, even in this country, strange as it may appear to the inhabitants of New-York, shoes are much less worn than before the war. In the West and South, thousands of people only wear boots when compelled to do so by the cold of Winter, going barefoot all the rest of the year. It would be then a great blessing to the whole country if cheap labor (whether it be coolie or any other kind) could be introduced in order to make such necessary articles of clothing cheaper. Still a considerable time must elapse before this effect will be seen. Gold must come down, and the prices of all other commodities must come down, so that hides and leather by a sympathetic consequence may become cheaper. The effect of the importation of Chinese even in greater numbers than they are likely to be introduced for years will not really injure the working man, any more than the immigration of thousands of Irishmen and Germans, or the introduction of machinery has lowered the labor market. Possibly labor unions may be broken up. But that would be a blessing for all concerned—the workman as well as the capitalist. The good workman would then get the value of his labor, instead of being kept down to the level of inferior workmen, who are careless in learning their trades, as they know they can secure a certain rate of wages by joining a society. Moreover, the introduction of Chinese was only an experiment, and capitalists would be very shy about bringing them into the country until they see whether it will be profitable or not. It will be some time before they learn the trade, and though they are a wonderfully imitative people, they are slower at their work than white men. All things considered, he felt certain that the workmen had no cause for fear at present, while it was rather doubtful if it would prove a profitable speculation for capitalists, and it was almost certain that no reduction in the price of shoes would follow for some time.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Official Programmes—Fire-Works and Music—The Celebration in Brooklyn.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be a display of fire-works on the Fourth day of July commencing at 8 o'clock P. M., at City Hall Park, Worth Monument, Tompkins-square, Mount Morris-square, Boulevard and One Hundred and Fifth-street, Kingsbridge road and One Hundred and Sixty-second-street. If the weather should prove stormy, the display will be postponed to the next clear day.

The following programme will be displayed at each of the above-named places:

Indian Palmetto, Chinese Bower, Japanese Glory, Yew Tree, Star of America, Cascade, Polka Dance and Colored Battery. Tribute to Apollo, Union, Scroll Quadrille, Saturn and his Satellites, Star of Independence, Persian Rose, Zania Peruvia, Fairies' Frolic, Sun-flower, Glory of Mexico, Grand Union Battery, Ispahan Rose, together with the following descriptive pieces:

AT WORTH MONUMENT.

Grand Finishing Piece.—Locomotive and train of cars; overhead, the words "Our Pioneer;" underneath, the words "The Iron Horse." Extending out on either side will be the United States coat of arms, with the mottoes "1776" and "1870." Terminating with a grand mosaic battery, filling the air with streams of fire, colored stars and spangles.

CITY HALL PARK.

Grand Temple of Liberty.—This magnificent piece of pyrotechny commences with an octagon wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, forming all the varied and beautiful changes of the kaleidoscope, mutating to the "Grand Temple of Liberty," composed of three arches. In the central arch will be a colossal statue of Washington," on either side the figures of Liberty and Justice, and underneath the words "Washington, the Father of our Country." On the dome of each arch will be a beautiful "spread eagle," and on the top of each column will be displayed the cap of Liberty. On each side, extending fifty feet, will be displayed the coats of arms of the State and City, all in appropriate colors, with the mottoes "Excelsior" and "Welcome All," concluding with a grand "Union Battery," composed of red, white and blue, filling the air with streamers and colored stars, forming one of the grandest and most extensive pieces ever attempted in pyrotechny, exhibiting at one view over 30,000 square feet of fire of the most brilliant and beautiful colors known in art.

MOUNT MORRIS-SQUARE.

United States Coat of Arms.—This beautiful piece commences with a splendid wheel of Chinese, Egyptian and radiant fires, mutating to the "American Coat of Arms;" displaying the shield with the Stars and Stripes on each side in their appropriate colors, "Red, White and Blue." On each side will be the figures of Liberty and Justice, and crowning the whole will be the American Eagle, holding in its talons the Olive Branch of Peace. Underneath will be the motto "Union and Liberty," the whole terminating with a grand mosaic battery, maroons and explosions, filling the air with streamers, colored stars and spangles.

TOMPKINS-SQUARE.

United States Coat of Arms.—As above, and on the extreme right and left, will be a representation of an American yacht race, the whole terminating as above.

KINGSBRIDGE ROAD AND ONE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-SECOND-STREET.

Our Country's Pride.—This new and beautiful piece represents "Washington, the Father of our Country" on horseback, on either side the figures of Liberty and Justice seated on the rock of ages; over the figure of Washington the mottoes "1776" and "1870," underneath the motto "Washington." The whole terminating with a grand explosion of batteries and maroons, filling the air with spangles, streams of fire and colored stars.

At each of the above places, during the display, and between the pieces, will be fired several hundred rockets, forty bomb-shells, and forty mosaic batteries.

BOULEVARD AND ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTH-STREET.

A horse and wagon, with driver; underneath the words "The Boulevard."

THE MUSIC.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band, in the Central Park, on Monday, the 4th of July, from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. "National Overture"....Grafulla
2. Grand March, "Le Prophete"....Meyerbeer
3. Air, "Thou Art So Near and Yet So Far"....Reichard
4. "Marseillaise" and "Partant pour la Syrie"....Grafulla

PART II.

5. Yubel Overture, "America"....Von Weber
6. Selection, "Grand Duchesse"....Offenbach
7. Austrian and Russian National Anthems....Haydn
8. Selection, "Sonnambula"....Bellini

PART III.

9. "Red, White and Blue"....Grafulla
10. Overture, "Cheval de Bronze"....Auber
11. "Viva Italia" and "Irish Potpouri"....Moore
12. March, "Advance"....Bilse

Finale—"The Union."

Musical entertainments will also be given on Tuesday, in Tompkins-square; on Wednesday, in Washington-square; on Thursday, in Madison-square, and on Friday, at the Battery, from 6 to 8 o'clock P. M., should the weather be fine.

IN BROOKLYN.

As far as present indications go, the Fourth of July will in all probability be spent in "the City of Churches" in a quiet and sensible manner. At day-break, by order of the Common Council, the usual salutes will be fired, and the customary display of flags made on the public buildings; but apart from these no demonstrations of importance will take place until after sunset, when, if the weather be favorable, the authorities will amuse the children by burning $2,000 worth of fire-works, equally divided between Fort Green, Carroll Park and Satellite Pond, in the Eastern District. The following is to be the programme:

FORT GREEN.

Date Tree of the Desert, Chinese Umbrella, Illuminated Yew Tree, Pride of Peru, Cascade, Indian Palmetto, Polka Dance, Kaleidoscope, Union, Persian Rose, Egyptian Pyramid, Star of America, Fairies' Frolic, American Coat of Arms, Mosaic Battery.

The show will conclude with a piece representing a steam fire-engine at work.

CARROLL PARK.

Date Tree of the Desert, Chinese Umbrella, Japanese Glory, Fairies' Bower, Triple Cross of Malta, Persian Rose, Egyptian Pyramid, Saturn and his Satellites, Kaleidoscope, Union, American Coat of Arms. The whole will conclude with a grand Mosaic Battery of Roman and Greek Candles.

SATELLITE GROUND.

Persian Rose, Egyptian Pyramid, Star of America, Fairies' Frolic, American Coat of Arms, Mosaic Battery, Date Tree of the Desert, Chinese Umbrella, Illuminated Yew Tree, Pride of Peru, Cascade, Indian Palmetto, Polka Dance, Kaleidoscope, Union.

The chimes of St. Ann's, on the heights, will at daybreak ring out a number of national airs. An unlimited number of picnics are announced to take place. Base-ball clubs, temperance societies, and Masonic lodges will turn out in more than the customary force. With an eye to the anticipated desertion of the City the steam-boat and railroad companies have all made special arrangements for the accommodation of travelers.

AT RANDALL'S ISLAND.

There will be a celebration for the children at the nursery department, Randall's Island, of which the following will be the programme:

At daylight a salute and the unfurling of the Stars and Stripes. At 7 o'clock A. M. parade of the Randall's Island Guard. At 9 o'clock A. M. the following ceremonies:

Reading of the Declaration of Independence by the Warden; opening song, "Unfurl the Glorious Banner," by 400 voices, children; address on the Fourth of July, Master TIMOTHY O'BRIEN; song, "Where Has Lulu Gone," 400 children; ode, "American Boy," Masters MARTIN and SMITH; song, "Happy Hearts," 400 children; poem, "Sword of Bunker Hill." Master MCDONALD; song, "Let us Seek the Sweet Bowers," 400 children; poem, "There's a Good Time Coming," Masters COLEMAN and SAVAGE; song, "Fling Out Our Starry Banner Wide," large girls; dialogue, comique, Masters FINNEGAN and WALKER; "A Few Stray Words, Occurrences on the Fourth of July," Miss NELLIE GILMORE; song, finale, "'Tis Well We Should be Gay," 400 children. Table d'hote—Mutton, stewed with potatoes; salad and other vegetables, bread and butter. Dessert—Cakes and candies.

After the exercises, the children will be allowed to enjoy themselves in their own happy way—setting off their torpedoes, crackers, &c., so generously provided by the Commissioners.

A circular has been issued by the Fire Commissioners calling for particular vigilance and promptness in the Department in case of fire.

Celebrations Generally—The Day in Buffalo, Santa Fe, San Francisco and New-Orleans.

BUFFALO, July 2.—If the weather is favorable, the Fourth of July will be celebrated here with unusual ceremonies. The programme consists of national salutes in the morning, at noon and at night, a grand military and civic procession in the morning, with oration, reading of the Declaration of Independence, &c.; in the afternoon a great regatta, a grand balloon ascension, besides public excursions to the Falls, &c. A large crowd of visitors from the surrounding country and from Canada are expected to be present.

SANTA FE, New Mexico, July 2.—Active preparations are making for the celebration of the Fourth. The demonstration will surpass any ever before made here. Speeches, music, and a grand Masonic banquet will be among the chief features of the day.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2.—Extensive preparations are being made for the celebration of the Fourth of July in this city. The military and civic societies will be out in full force, and business will be generally suspended.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 2.—The Fourth of July will be generally observed as a holiday. The *Picayune, Republican* and *Times* will not issue after Sunday morning until Tuesday noon.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Extensive Burglary Operations—A Youthful Reprobate—Larceny of Revolvers—Cases at the Police Courts and Inquests by the Coroners—Minor Incidents and Accidents.

Officers IRVING and LINEBECK, of the Eighteenth Precinct, yesterday morning saw a small boat in East River, which was heavily laden, and as the one man in it was pulling lustily against the stream, they concluded that he was a river thief, and getting a boat, started in pursuit. The fugitive seeing them, pulled in shore, and landing at the foot of Seventeenth-street, abandoned his boat and escaped. The officer took possession of the boat, which was found to contain eleven hawsers, a fall and a lot of tackle, rigging, old rope and other articles, all of which were sent to the Property Clerk as stolen property.

Affrays among boys are becoming almost of daily occurrence. Another is reported as taking place at the corner of Spring and Renwick streets, yesterday, when JAMES STEWART, thirteen years of age, living at No. 131 Charlton-street, was stabbed in the leg by a boy who escaped and is unknown. The injured boy, whose wound is slight, was taken home.

ABRAHAM POBUSKY, eleven years of age, yesterday morning fell off the fire escape of the house No. 47 East Broadway, from the second story to the basement, occasioning concussion of the brain. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

CHARLES CARR and JOHN T. IRVING, who were arrested in Hoboken, by Detective FIELD, for a burglary committed a few weeks ago in the premises of BRINKERHOFF & Co., at Nos. 13 and 15 Lispenard-street, were arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, and fully committed for trial, CARR for the burglary, and IRVING for the larceny of $4,500 worth of thread lace, stolen from the premises of JOSEPH LINDEN, on an upper floor of the same house. SARAH CARR, wife of one of the prisoners, was released, as there was no evidence presented against her.

Another complaint was also made against CARR and IRVING, by ROBERT GREEN, of the firm of WILSON & GREEN, successors to SIMPSON & Co., pawn brokers, at the corner of Delancey-street and Bowery, who accused the prisoners of having attempted to commit a burglary in their premises during the month of May last, with the intention of robbing their safe of $200,000 worth of jewelry. It will be remembered that a floor was engaged in the premises No. 5 Delancey-street, occupied by Dr. STEIN, and the burglars then cut a hole through two party walls to the opening under the stairway leading to some Odd Fellow Lodge rooms, and exactly over the safe to be despoiled. The cement over the brick work forming the arch had been cut away, when the attempt was discovered, the operators making good their escape. Dr. STEIN fully identified CARR, yesterday, as the man who hired the suite of rooms, and IRVING was recognized by the furniture-dealer as the man who had purchased the furniture found in the rooms engaged by CARR. On this evidence the Magistrate held the accused for trial.

ANDREW SCALLON was also arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, by Detective FIELD and Capt. PETTY of the Fifth Ward, on a charge of complicity in the bonded-warehouse burglary, in Greenwich street, and he was arrested under peculiar circumstances. Detective FIELD happened to be in the Tombs Police Court when Mrs. CATHARINE MCNAMARA was committed for attempting to smuggle some tools to her sons JOHN and FRANK, now awaiting trial, and the officer thought that a visit to Mrs. MCNAMARA'S house, at No. 22 Mott-street, might prove profitable. He met a woman in the hallway of the tenement-house, who told him that she knew Mrs. MCNAMARA, and that her daughter's husband was then in her room. As the woman expressed a great abhorence of the MCNAMARA family, the detective sent her in search of a policeman, and remained on the watch in the premises. As soon as the officer arrived FIELD knocked at the door of Mrs. MCNAMARA'S room, and finding it locked, burst it open and arrested SCANLON, whom he found in a closet. The prisoner was fully committed by the Magistrate.

FRANK S. HOLTON, aged sixteen, and Post-office clerk for ANDERSON, STARR & Co., at No. 340 Broadway, was, yesterday morning, sent by his employers to the St. Nicholas Bank with a check for $1,200, which he was to get cashed in order that the hands could be paid off. The boy returned to the store and stated that he had been robbed of the money, either at the Post-office, while waiting for the letters, or in Fulton-street. The firm believed the story and notified Capt. THOMAS J. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Precinct, and that officer proceeded to make an investigation. He closely questioned young HOLTON, and induced him to confess that the story of the robbery was a falsehood, and recovered from the youngster $1,166.64, he having spent the balance of the money for jewelry. HOLTON was accordingly placed under arrest, and when searched was found in possession of a wire lock pick. It is supposed that several larcenies of money sustained by the firm, are traceable to the prisoner. When arraigned before Justice HOGAN, HOLTON was held for trial on his own confession. He has a widowed mother, who will sorely feel the blow, as there is not much hope for her son, as the Police have ascertained that he has lived a very fast life, in company with a female of abandoned character.

HENRY W. HALLETT, of Springfield, Mass., appeared before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, and made affidavit against THOMAS COYLE, for larceny by trick and device. It appears that on the 28th ult., a man giving the name of WILLIAM SMITH, called on the complainant, and expressed a desire to purchase 100 Smith & Wesson revolvers, valued at $1,000. The weapons were packed up for delivery, when SMITH presented a check on one of the local banks for the amount named. Mr. HALLETT proceeded to the bank to ascertain whether the check was good, and during his absence the property was removed from the store. The revolvers were traced to this City, and the case placed in the hands of Detective STILLWELL, of the Second Precinct, who succeeded in arresting the prisoner, COYLE, at the store of LAW & GARLICH, No. 72 Beekman-street, while he was endeavoring to sell the pistols there on a cart at the door. COYLE was remanded until Wednesday for examination.

The Coroners held inquests, yesterday, in the following cases: JOHN APPLE, who died suddenly at No. 79 Ridge-street; THOMAS SHUDDY, who died of apoplexy at No. 513 West Thirty-eighth-street; SAMUEL GRESERKLISH, aged four and one-half years, who fell from a third-story window at No. 17 Essex-street, and died at Mount Sinai Hospital; HERMAN SCHAFFER, aged forty, and a German, who died suddenly at No. 21 Clinton-street.

GEORGE NELSON, who beat his wife MARY, at No. 445 Greenwich-street, was yesterday locked up by Justice HOGAN, to await the result of the injuries sustained by the wife.

The body of the man found in the East River, near Thirty-eighth-street, has been identified as that of PETER MEEHAN, late of No. 410 East Fifty-ninth-street, who was drowned on Thursday while bathing.

The body of the man washed ashore at Governor's Island, was yesterday identified as that of Mr. PERCY G. NEWCOMB, the stock broker, who had been missing since the 26th ult., on which day, he visited Coney Island. A sensational story was published by a City journal to the effect, that the deceased had been robbed and murdered, when the truth was that there were no marks of violence on the body, nor had any of the personal property been removed except by the officer in charge at the island, who surrendered it to the relatives. Coroner KEENAN held an inquest, yesterday, and obtained a verdict of death by drowning.

Two young boys, named WM. MALLORY and JOHN DALLY, were held for trial, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, for committing a burglary in the lager-beer saloon of GEORGE HOWE, No. 45 New-Chambers-street, where they stole a small sum of money and some cigars.

JOHN COFFEE, alias John Kearns, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, at the Tombs, on a charge of stealing a gold watch valued at $200 from ROBERT HADDOCK, of No. 147 Fifty-ninth street. The larceny was committed in Brooklyn, and the prisoner pawned the watch in this City. He was held for trial.

Personal.

Bishop Young, of Florida, is at the Coleman House. Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado; Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, of Minnesota; Hon. Lansing Pruyn, Jr., of Albany; Hon. Lyman H. Low, of Massachusetts; Hon. Geo. D. Chapman, of Augusta, Ga., and L. Godfrey, Esq., of Philadelphia, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Hon. Nathaniel Page, of Washington; Col. Gowen, of the British Army; Hon. W. H. Fowler, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. Sam'l C. Bigelow, of San Francisco, is at the Albemarle Hotel. Prof. Mahan, of West Point, is at the Brevoort House.

Miss FANNY JANAUSCHEK, the tragedian, was among the passengers of the North German Lloyd's steamer *Main*, that arrived from Bremen at this port on the 1st inst.

The Transportation of Western Freight.

The Hudson River and New-York Central Railroad, and the Erie and Pennsylvania Roads have failed to come to any arrangement for a uniform remunerative rate for transportation of freight over their lines. It is evidently not the intention of the New-York Central line to come to any definite settlement of freight or passenger rates with the Erie Company as long as the latter continue to keep down the rates for the transportation of live stock to one cent a head from Buffalo to this City. A largely-increased freight traffic is now anticipated over all the lines, as the Western merchants will undoubtedly hurry East to purchase their Fall and Winter stocks before the high rates are again restored. The following are the new way rates adopted yesterday for first-class freights per hundred weight, over the several routes:

	Present rate.	Former rate.
New-York to Cincinnati	$1 00	$1 42
Cleveland, Ohio	71	1 01
Indianapolis, Ind	1 04	1 48
Louisville, Ky	1 23	1 73
St. Louis, Mo	1 40	1 91
Toledo, Mich	84	1 20
Quincy, Ill	1 40	1 91
Chicago, Ill	1 12	1 50
Detroit, Mich	84	1 08

MADISON AVENUE RAILWAY.

Opening of the Road Yesterday—A Pleasant Occasion—Reception of Supervisor Foley—Speeches, &c.

The extension of the Fourth-avenue Horse Railway through the tunnel, and Madison-avenue to Seventy-third-street, was formally opened to the public yesterday. At 4 P. M. three new cars, the first drawn by six horses, containing the officers of the road and invited guests, left the Astor House, and passed over the new route. In the first car was Superintendent BROWN, of the Fourth-avenue Road, Supervisor JOHN FOLEY, through whose energy and perseverance, mainly, and notwithstanding a strenuous opposition, the road has been constructed; Messrs. MEYER STERN, and HENRY H. MORANGE, the Treasurer and Secretary of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association, and others. Arriving at Seventy-third-street, the entire company, numbering over fifty persons, at the invitation of Mr. FOLEY, repaired to his residence near by, where they were handsomely entertained. At the conclusion of the collation, the health of Supervisor FOLEY being proposed by Mr. A. BARNETT, that gentleman responded as follows:

Less than one year ago some forty or fifty of my neighbors met in this house, nearly all of us filled with indignation at the fact of being almost entirely neglected by our local officials—tax collectors alone excepted. We were virtually stuck in the mud. No pavements, no sewers, no stages, no rail facilities, no improvements—nothing but exorbitant taxes and assessments. We at once formed our people into the Twelfth and Nineteenth Ward Citizens' Association, which organization now numbers upward of one thousand of the good citizens of Yorkville and Harlem. Since that time our progress has been great, and now we have the best and most powerful local organization in this county—one thousand true men, and all pulling together. Look at the result. Whether we go for Commodore VANDERBILT, or the corrupt Board of Supervisors, or the Madison-avenue Railroad, the result is always, and always will be, success. General success is a great fellow, and we mean to keep him up, until we, the people of Yorkville and Harlem, get our just rights. I look upon the opening of this new Madison-avenue Railroad as of the greatest importance to the whole people of this City, especially to the people of Yorkville. Although we live within five miles of the City Hall, yet we are, in fact, further off than the residents of New-Jersey or Long Island, twenty-five miles distant. This must be remedied, and our Association has now under consideration a plan of rapid transit to and from the lower end of the City that will at once receive the approval and support of its immense population. We must reach the City Hall from Harlem in fifteen minutes—that is, one of our greatest necessities at this time. For a residence, Yorkville and Harlem are the most healthy locations in this State, for we have five or six excellent physicians, who have to go down below Forty-second street to find their patients. Since the commencement of the Madison-avenue Railroad upward of fifty new houses have been begun. This is a good indication that every vacant lot on this, the east end, will be improved in three or four years. For the new railroad the people of Yorkville and Harlem owe much to our Executive Committee, Messrs. Townsend, Daly, Whitbeck, Stern, Buckley, Crary, Beringer, McLelland and others. These gentlemen have made a good fight for you, and it must be continued till the time arrives when all our absolute improvements are accomplished. Our people also owe much to the honorable and liberal manner that Mr. WM. H. VANDERBILT has treated the Committee in all their intercourse with him, and for the just, liberal and honorable policy pursued by him and the railway enterprises with which he is connected.

At the conclusion of Mr. FOLEY'S speech remarks were made by Messrs. STERN and MORANGE, after which the return trip was made, and the party arrived at the City Hall soon after 7 P. M. The new road is now in working order to Seventy-third-street. It will, in a few days, be extended to Eighty-sixth street, and from thence to Harlem.

Base-Ball—Rose Hill vs. Alpha.

The match between these clubs, yesterday, proved to be a better contested game than was anticipated, the Alphas presenting a very strong nine, with one exception, having a very weak man at right field. The game, up to the seventh inning, was close, but afterward the College players batted heavily, and by sharp fielding kept down their opponents' score. The game was as follows:

ROSE HILL.	O.	R.	ALPHA.	O.	R.
Trempe, s. s.	3	5	Stark, 1st b.	4	1
Gleavy, c.	4	2	Remsen, c. f.	5	1
Villa, c. f.	4	2	Crane, 2d b.	3	3
Burns, r. f.	3	2	Moody, c.	2	1
Gallagher, 3d b.	3	3	Fredericks, l. f.	2	0
McDermott, 2d b.	2	3	Hall, 3d b.	2	2
Dooley, l. f.	4	3	Hilyer, p.	2	3
McManus, 1st b.	2	6	Cox, r. f.	4	1
Swayne, p.	2	3	James, s. s.	3	2
Total	27	29	Total	27	14

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Rose Hill	2	2	6	0	2	0	2	7	8—29
Alpha	1	5	2	1	0	0	2	1	2—14

Umpire—Mr. MUNN, of the Atlantic Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and forty minutes.

THE WHITE STOCKING GAMES.

On Monday the White Stockings play the Atlantics on the Capitoline Grounds, on which occasion the admission will be fifty cents. The Mutuals and Eckfords, however, have refused to make this charge at their matches, and consequently, admission to the White Stocking games on the Union Grounds will be but twenty-five cents.

The Tour of the Harvard Nine.

The Harvards started on their annual tour on Thursday afternoon. By the programme it will be seen that it will be quite an extended one. Their first game will be played with the Yales, at New-Haven, on the afternoon of the 4th inst. The game will begin at 3½. The following is the list of the games which they are to play:

1. Yale, at New-Haven, Conn....July 4
2. Rose Hill, at New-Haven, Conn....5
3. Haymakers, at Troy, N. Y....6
4. Utica, at Utica, N. Y....8
   Visit Trenton Falls....9
5. Eckfords, at Syracuse, N. Y....11
6. Ontario, at Oswego, N. Y....12
7. Niagara, at Buffalo, N. Y....13
   Visit Niagara Falls....14
8. Forest City, at Cleveland, Ohio....15, 16
9. Red Stockings, at Cincinnati, Ohio....18
10. Riverside, at Portsmouth, Ohio....19
11. Eagle, at Louisville, Ky....21
12. Empire, at St. Louis, Mo....22
13. Union, at St. Louis, Mo....23
14. Chicago, at Chicago, Ill....25
15. Forest City, at Chicago, Ill....26
16. Cream City, at Milwaukee, Wis....27, 28
17. Garden City, at Chicago, Ill....29
18. Indianapolis, at Indianapolis, Ind....30
19. Olympic, at Washington, D. C....Aug. 3
20. National, at Washington, D. C....4
21. Maryland, at Baltimore, Md....5
22. Pastime, at Baltimore, Md....6
23. Intrepid, at Philadelphia, Penn....8
24. Athletic, at Philadelphia, Penn....9
25. Keystone, of Philadelphia, Penn....10
26. Atlantic, at Brooklyn, N. Y....12
27. Stars, at Brooklyn, N. Y....13

A Stir About the Appointment of Mr. Murphy.

The appointments at the New-York Custom-house have caused much dissatisfaction among some members of the Radical party, who believe that the appointment of MURPHY as Collector, is a sop to Tammany. A large delegation, among whom were Hon. John M. Francis, D. D. S. Brown, Capt. J. H. Howell, Hon. Jerome Buck, George S. Jones, Gen. Henlow, Gen. Merrit, Judge Robertson, Surveyor Cornell, Judge Henry Davies, and other prominent Republican politicians, started last night for Washington, to take part in the approaching canvass, which, it is thought, will result in the rejection of all the appointees except Judge NOAH DAVIS.

Forty-Six Lottery-Dealers Indicted—Names of the Delinquents.

The United States Grand Jury presented indictments in the Circuit Court against the following-named lottery-dealers, yesterday, for not having paid special tax: Julius Serbert, No. 200 Second-street; Patrick Gray, No. 32 Third-avenue; Charles H. Simmons, No. 9 Third-avenue; Thompson Moore, No. 2 First-street; Robert Massey, No. 2 Stuyvesant-street; William Martin, No. 84 Seventh-street; Jacob Otraham, No. 194 Rivington-street; Lewis Newhue, No. 123 Stanton-street; Chas. Noelke, No. 545 Fifth-street; George P. Bosck, No. 143 East Fourth-street; Adam Diedrich, No. 22 Clinton-street; Wm. Webber, No. 192 Second-street; Anton Hirsch, No. 98 Sheriff-street; Benj. Nefflier, No. 703 Fifth-street; Frank Gerard, No. 128 Sheriff-street; Theod. Koppell, No. 207 Stanton-street; John Schmedler, No. 127 East Fourth-street; Thomas J. Quin, No. 230 Chrystie-street; Philip Siebert, No. 247 Second-street; John Keraus, No. 506 East Thirteenth-street; Michael Werner, No. 532 Sixth-street; George Glattbaar, No. 251 Second-street; Henry Yeopp, No. 138 Seventh-street; Charles Bauer, No. 412 Sixth-street; Jacob Geyer, No. 130 Seventh-street; Wm. Brown, No. 2 Rivington-street; Robert Gentel, No. 2 Rivington-street; Christopher Krohn, No. 508 East Twelfth-street; Henry Aipall, No. 69½ Stanton-street; Jas. Sander, No. 165 East Houston-street; Lawrence Boreman, No. 29 Second-street; Geo. Fetzner, No. 122 Pitt-street; Christian Walsch, No. 88 Ridge-street; George Rothemer, No. 168 Rivington-street; Thomas Stubbs, No. 32 Lewis-street; Leonard M. Clark, No. 100 Second-street; Francis Sell, No. 228 Stanton-street; John Christman, No. 119 Third-street; Justin Feverle, No. 4 Avenue C; Casper Kaesinger, No. 202 Chrystie-street; Christian Naephing, No. 139 Norfolk-street; Philip Schmedler, No. 541 East Twelfth-street; John McIntyre, No. 802 Sixth-street; Charles Balloni, No. 127 Suffolk-street; Gertrude Fischer, No. 337 East Tenth-street; Adam Cronhardt, No. 211 Avenue C.

Meeting of Irish Republicans—Gratification at the Nomination of Mr. Murphy.

The Irish Republicans of the Seventh Ward met last night, and congratulated the President upon his nomination of Hon. THOMAS MURPHY to the office of Collector of the Port. The chair was occupied by Mr. BARCLAY GALLAGHER, who made a short speech, remarking that Mr. MURPHY was the organizer of the first Republican Club in the Seventh Ward; that he was with the party since its formation; that he never suffered defeat at the hands of his fellow-citizens, and that he won political victories in his Senatorial District, which was believed to be hopelessly Democratic. Resolutions offered by Mr. WILLIAM F. FITZPATRICK were then adopted. They recited that the selection by the head of the Republican Party of such distinguished and defined Irishmen as THOMAS MURPHY and Gen. PATRICK H. JONES for high offices is a demonstration that to be born in Ireland is not in the Republican Party, as it now is in the Democratic Party of this City, a bar to any higher political preferment than that of Assistant Alderman.

Swindling by a Petty Official.

GEORGE FERGUSON, a hanger-on about the Seventh District Judicial Court, known as a Marshal's Assistant, some time since was engaged by Mr. LYST, the Marshal attached to the Court, to eject a woman, named CATHARINE PURCELL, from the house in which she resided, on Broadway, between Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets. With the assistance of a couple of Policemen, GEORGE flung the woman and her furniture into the streets. Next day he went back, and found Mrs. PURCELL had gone back to live in the house. He told her that the writ of ejectment had not been legally executed, and that if she gave him $15 he would prove such and establish her right to live in the house. GEORGE got the money, but he failed to keep Mrs. PURCELL in the house. She procured a warrant for the arrest of FERGUSON on a charge of swindling. The case came up for examination, yesterday, in the Yorkville Police Court, before Justice BIXBY, and was adjourned until Wednesday afternoon. It is believed that Mrs. PURCELL is not the first poor person whom FERGUSON has fleeced of $15 or $20. It is incumbent on the Court and the Marshal to prove that they have not been conniving at Mr. GEORGE FERGUSON'S little game.

Affray in a Brooklyn Bar-room—Fatal Results Feared.

On Baker-avenue, near Wyckoff-street, Brooklyn, in the saloon of JOHN GREENE, about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a row occurred, which will, it is feared, result in the death of the proprietor of that establishment. The difficulty arose in this way: JOHN CAFFERY, JOHN CONKLIN and JOHN LOWERY entered the saloon, and drank several glasses of whisky each, and also had a flask, which they carried with them, filled with beer. Then, without having paid for the liquor, they turned to leave. GREENE, observing their motion, called their attention to what he believed to be an oversight, and on their refusing to pay began to remonstrate with them on the ungentlemanly course they had pursued. Enraged at this, they fell upon him and beat him first with their fists and subsequently with stones. They inflicted one wound behind the ear, fully two inches in length, which Dr. BECKET, the attendant physician, fears will prove fatal. The assault was only stopped by the appearance of a number of policemen, who succeeded in arresting the assailants, and locking them up.

European Immigration to California.

On Tuesday next, Mr. SEBASTIAN BOEH will sail from this City for Europe on board the Hamburg steamer, as the representative of the California Immigrant Union, which is an organization for the encouragement and promotion of emigration to California from the European continent. He will remain in Europe for upward of a year, during which time he will appoint subemigrant agents in the large cities, and will take other measures to make his mission a success. The organization which he represents has issued pamphlets, showing the great advantages which California gives to new settlers. Mr. BOEH is accredited with a letter from Gov. HAIGHT of California, introducing him to the various American Ministers and Courts abroad.

Commitment of Dalzell, the Alleged Embezzler.

AUGUSTUS DALZELL, who was arrested on Friday evening on complaint of Mr. JAMES G. KING, doing business as a banker at No. 54 Broadway, for having, it was alleged, embezzled $110,000 from the latter, was brought before Justice SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon, and was held in default of $100,000 bail. The accused asserted that he was a copartner with Mr. KING, and that the money was lost in grain speculations.

THE LATEST FASHIONABLE BEVERAGE.—A furnishing store in this City advertises a new style of cravat as, "the latest fashion for the throat." This may be the latest style for the outside of that organ, but a fashion for the inside has just come up which is twice as popular. Somebody has found out that Scheidam Schnapps improve soda-water, and everybody acquiesces in the arrangement. Although somewhat conservative by nature, we are not opposed to progress, and conceiving it our solemn duty, as a public journalist, to ascertain whether Schnapps Soda-water was a proper thing to be recommended to our subscribers, we tried it. The result may be stated in a few words. The mixture is good to take, and if our stomach is like stomachs in general, it is congenial to that part of the human organization. Finally, and to conclude, "it touches the right spot."—*Sunday Courier.*

BOOTS AND SHOES of every variety, at reduced prices. E. A. BROOKS, No. 575 Broadway.
SOILED SHOES, HALF PRICE.
—*Advertisement.*

Celebration at Grand Park.

Parties who desire to participate in the celebration of our National Anniversary, On MONDAY, July 4, will take the earlier trains, at 7 A. M. and 9 A. M., but all who leave on the 11½ A. M. train will arrive in time for the extra collation and AFTERNOON SALE.

Carriages will be in attendance upon the arrival of each train.

Ladies and gentlemen may be assured that no fire-works will be permitted on the grounds, and every provision will be made for the comfort and entertainment of visitors.

REMEMBER—Trains leave depot, corner of 27th-st. and 4th-av., at 7 A. M., 9 A. M. and 11½ A. M.
ANDREW WILSON, JR., No. 317 Broadway.

Ling Wau, Chinese Physician.

No. 40 East 14th-st., has 300 remarkable Chinese medicines unknown in America, and native apothecaries to dispense them. They produce effects almost incredible, rebuilding the system and annihilating diseases of the internal organs. Consultation free. Charges reasonable.

For Moth-Patches, Freckles and Tan, Use "PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE LOTION." It is reliable and harmless. Prepared only by Dr. B. C. PERRY, No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. Sold by druggists everywhere.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Missisquoi Spring Water for sale by Druggists. This water cures cancer, scrofula, and all impurities of the blood, and is an infallible remedy for Bright's and other diseases of the Kidneys.

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Boots and Shoes of Every Variety at Reduced prices. C. C. RICHMOND, 573 Broadway.

DIED.

BARNARD.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Friday, July 1, MARY S., wife of John T. Barnard, aged 56.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, at her late residence, corner Gates-av. and Cambridge-place, on Tuesday afternoon, the 5th inst., at 4 o'clock

CORSA.—At Fordham, on Saturday, July 2, DARCAS CORSA, wife of John Corsa, aged 66 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Monday, the 4th, without further notice, at her late residence, Fordham.

CROMBIE.—On Friday morning, July 1, HUGH CROMBIE, of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, 4th-av., between 85th and 86th sts., on Sunday afternoon, July 3, at 3 P. M.

GREER.—Suddenly, on Friday, July 1, GEORGE GREER, in the 76th year of his age.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 7 West 29th-st., on Tuesday, July 5, at 1 P. M. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn, per Harlem Railroad, by the 2½ P. M. train.

IHRIE.—On Saturday, July 2, in Jersey City, BENJAMIN IHRIE, aged 60 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MABIE.—On Thursday, June 30, ELIZA J., wife of John Mabie, in the 49th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Fairview, N. J., (late English Neighborhood,) on Sunday, July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M. Carriages will leave Hoboken Ferry (Jersey side) at 1½ P. M.

TAYLOR.—On Friday, 1st inst., CHARLES H. TAYLOR, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Portland-av., near Myrtle, Brooklyn.

THORNTON.—At Gravel Hill, Buckingham County, Va., on Tuesday, June 28, MARY KINCAID, daughter of Anthony and Mary J. Thornton, of this City, in the 20th year of her age.

Notice of funeral services hereafter.

SIP.—On Saturday, July 2, WILLIE DECKER SIP, only son of Lida Jane and Jacob Sip, aged 7 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his grand-father's, Mr. Benj. Decker, Fairmount-av., Bergen City, N. J., at 4 o'clock, on Sunday.

WOODWARD.—On Saturday, 2d inst., JAMES L. WOODWARD, aged 53 years.

Funeral service will be held at the residence of his brother-in-law, Geo. J. N. Zabriskie, No. 46 Sussex-st., Jersey City, on Tuesday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. The remains will be taken to Hackensack, N. J., for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY AND SILVER-WARE.
Selling at reduced prices; also taken in exchange and bought. GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 513 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

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COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and Notary Public. No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GRACE CHAPEL.—FREE SEATS—EAST 14th-st.—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Minister in Charge. Services on SUNDAY, at 11 A. M. and 7¾ P. M. A short Lecture succeeds Evening Prayer. Residents in the neighborhood, strangers in the City, and all persons desiring a free place of worship, cordially invited to attend.

CITY MISSIONS.—PREACHING AND other religious services, under the direction of the New-York City Missions, will be held in the following Wards EVERY SABBATH, viz.:
1—No. 27 Greenwich-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
6—Calvary Chapel, No. 153 Worth-st., 7½ P. M.
8—No. 185 Spring-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
13—Lebanon Chapel, No. 70 Columbia-st., 3½ and 7½ P. M.
14—Carmel Chapel, No. 116 Elizabeth-st., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.
17—Olivet Chapel, No. 63 2d-st., 6½ P. M.
German services—No. 70 Columbia-st., 10½ A. M.; No. 63 2d-st., 10½ A. M., and No. 413 3d-av., 3½ P. M.
Open-air services—Houston-st. square, 5 P. M.; Elizabeth-st., 3½ P. M.; Clarke-st., 5 P. M., and Worth-st., 7 P. M. GEORGE J. MINGINS, Supt. of Missions.

LAY PREACHING AND SUNDAY-SCHOOL INSTRUCTION.—The Sunday-school and preaching station of the Baptist Sunday-school Union, at No. 338 Madison-st., near Grand, will be open July 3 for Sunday-school organization, at 4 o'clock, and for preaching at 7½ o'clock P. M. Addresses in the evening by G. W. HILLMAN, Esq., and others. Meeting at No. 361 Broome-st., 31st-st. and 11th-av., and No. 501 3d-av., as usual.

SOLDIERS' MEMORIAL.—DR. THOMPSON will repeat, at the Broadway Tabernacle Church, on SABBATH EVENING, July 3, the address commemorative of our fallen soldiers, delivered at the Academy of Music on Decoration Day. The service will open at 7¾ precisely with selections from the Andante of Beethoven's Fifth Symphony, on the organ, by Mrs. Christopher, to be followed with appropriate vocal music by the choir.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY, at the Mariner's Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ P. M., by Prof. MARTIN, of the New-York University, and at the corner of Water and Dover sts., by Rev. G. W. JONES, and No. 275 West-st., by the associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD, at 3½ P. M.

A CONVERSATIONAL MEETING will be held at the New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian) Church, 35th-st., near Park av., SUNDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock, for reading and instruction in the doctrines of the New Church. The public are invited. Also morning services at 11 o'clock, at which the Sacrament of the Lord's Holy Supper will be administered.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. MCALISTER, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. L. S. WEED at 7¾ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers and others cordially invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF the old brewery, No. 61 Park-st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M. Sabbath-school at 9½ A. M. and from 2 to 4 P. M. Short addresses by visitors. Friends of the cause are invited.

GRAND-STREET METHODIST CHURCH, Brooklyn, E. D., between 4th and 5th sts.—Preaching on SABBATH, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK; MORNING, 10½; EVENING, 7½. Evening theme—*The Beauty of Temperance.* Under the auspices of the Temple of Honor. All are welcome. Seats free.

A SERMON FOR THE MORROW.—*The Nation's Glory its Strength and its Safety.*—Rev. J. STANFORD HOLME, D. D., will preach on this subject in the chapel of Trinity Baptist Church, 52d-st., southwest corner 3d-av., on SUNDAY EVENING, July 3.

SPIRITUALISM, TODAY, AT 3 o'clock, in the hall south-west corner of 8th-av. and 16th-st.—Wonderful and most convincing tests are witnessed here every Sunday, proving that Spirits do return to earth to greet those left behind. Admission free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st. near Lexington-av.—Preaching on SABBATH, in the morning at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS; in the evening at 7¾ o'clock. Services will be held every Sabbath during July and August.

ST. PAUL'S REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, Reservoir-square, 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. ALEXANDER R. THOMPSON, D. D., Pastor.—Please God, Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by Rev. HENRY V. VOORHEES.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Preaching on SABBATH by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE M. MCEKRON, at 10½ A. M., and at 7¾ P. M. by Rev. GEORGE S. CHAMBERS. Strangers made welcome.

SEVENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, 7th-st., near 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by Rev. W. S. BELL, and in the EVENING at 7¾ o'clock by Rev. GEO. W. COLLARD. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M.

GREENE-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Broome and Spring sts.—Rev. A. K. SANFORD, Pastor, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7¾ o'clock P. M. Prayer-meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, and Love Feast on FRIDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Seats free.

TRINITY PARISH—FREE CHAPEL OF St. Augustine, Nos. 262 and 264 Bowery, between Prince and Houston sts.—Hours of service SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7¾ P. M.; children's service, 3 P. M. Rev. E. J. PROUT will preach in the MORNING and Rev. W. C. PROUT in the EVENING.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, No. 155 Worth-st.—Services are held in the new and beautiful Calvary Chapel of the Institution, every SABBATH, at 3 o'clock P. M. Singing by the children. All interested are cordially invited. WM. F. BARNARD, Acting Sup't.

AT APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Rev. MOSES HULL will speak before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The children's lyceum will close its sessions at 3½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH, 18TH-ST., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. S. F. HOLMES will preach at 7½ A. M., Rev. Dr. GALLAUDET at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. for deaf mutes, and Rev. AARON BEURSTIN at 7¾ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 5th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Rev. ABBOTT BROWN, Rector.—Services on SUNDAY next at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M. Catechetical exercises for children at 3 o'clock.

THE MESSENGER OF GOD WILL preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Many False Prophets and What they Teach.* Friends of Bible truth specially invited.

REV. CHARLES F. LEE, AT PLIMPTON's building, 9th-st., near 3d-av., SUNDAY, July 3, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*What can Separate us from the Love of Christ?* Seats free. Public cordially invited.

JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Nassau and William sts. The Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED, will preach at 10½ A. M. Rev. Mr. MCALLISTER in the EVENING at 7¾. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

FLOATING CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR, foot of Pike-st., East River.—Rev. JOHN A. PADDOCK will preach in the above Church SUNDAY afternoon next, divine service commencing at 3½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL preach in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, near 7th-av., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Young peoples' prayer-meeting at 7¾ P. M. All are invited to these services.

SECOND ADVENT CHURCH, COOPER Institute, Room No. 24.—Preaching on SUNDAY by Elder CHAS. C. BARKER, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Good Fight*; at 3 P. M.—*The Hope Set Before Us.* All are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

GARIBALDI AGAINST ROMAN CATHOLICISM—Mohawk Hall, corner of 16th-st. and 8th-av., SUNDAY EVENING, July 3, at 8 o'clock.

REV. MR. HAUGH, OF THIS CITY, will preach in the open air, from the steps of the Ladies' Five Points Mission, at 4 o'clock, Providence permitting.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—REV. H. D. GANSE, Pastor of North-West Reformed Church, now worshiping in this Hall, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING at 7¾.

REV. J. M. PULLMAN WILL PREACH at the Church of Our Savior, (Sixth Universalist,) 35th st., between 5th and 6th avs., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½. No evening service.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON-AV., CORner 38th-st.—SUNDAY services during Summer—at 10½ A. M. and 8 P. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—B. WILLIAMS, Sexton and Undertaker, No. 226 6th-av.

THE CITY COLLEGE.

Founding of the Free Academy—Growth and Progress of the Institution—The Alumni thus far Graduated.

The College of the City of New-York, located on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, originally known as the Free Academy, was founded by act of the Legislature in 1854, and is intended to furnish a complete collegiate education. The first step toward the establishment of this institution was taken by Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, (late Minister Resident in Japan,) who, in 1846, was a member of the Board of Education of the City of New-York. On the 27th of July, in that year, Mr. HARRIS introduced into the Board a resolution proposing the appointment of a committee to report as to the practicability of adding an institution of this nature to the educational system which then obtained in the Metropolis. This resolution was adopted, and on the 10th of February, 1847, the Committee so appointed made to the Board a report favoring the proposition of Mr. HARRIS. This was adopted, after some discussion, by the Board, and formed the basis of a memorial to the Legislature praying for the passage of an act authorizing the founding of the institution. In this report, recommending the establishment of a "free college," the Committee say:

"Your Committee will briefly remark that their design is to offer the idea of a college in which, while it shall be in no way inferior to our colleges in the character, amount and value of the information given to the pupils, the course of studies to be pursued will have reference to the active duties of operative life, rather than to those more particularly regarded as necessary for the pulpit, bar, or medical profession."

From this it will be seen that although academic in name, this institution was intended from its inception to be in every respect a "college," furnishing the same education in kind and degree as is provided at other collegiate institutions. According to the prayer of the memorial, the Legislature on the 7th of May, 1847, passed an act authorizing the Board to establish a Free Academy, and provided, as a condition to its becoming a law, that the question whether such Academy should be established according to its provisions should be submitted to the people at the election to be held on the first Monday in June, 1847, and that a majority of the votes given must be in favor of the proposition. The question was so submitted, and 19,404 votes were given in favor of it, to 3,409 against—a majority of 15,995 in its favor. Measures were accordingly promptly taken by the Board to carry the popular verdict into effect, and the result was the speedy erection of the building on the corner of Twenty-third-street and Lexington-avenue, and the putting into operation of the educational institution which has been of such great benefit to our people. A course of study was agreed upon, which has, from time to time, been enlarged and modified, until it attained such breadth and symmetry that the Legislature, in 1864, passed a law endowing the institution with full power to confer upon its graduates the usual collegiate degrees and diplomas in the arts and sciences. Those who were graduated from the Academy, however, found that the designation of their Alma Mater made it difficult for them to correct the erroneous impression existing abroad that they had not enjoyed a "collegiate" education, and forced upon them the unpleasant necessity of explaining their status as graduates of the New-York Free Academy. Many of these repaired to different colleges to finish their education, not because of any superior advantages to be enjoyed there, but simply that they might be graduated from institutions having the title as well as the functions of a college. In consequence of this the Board of Education petitioned the Legislature to change the name of the Academy to that of the College of the City of New-York, and the Legislature, by an act passed March 30, 1866, authorized the change petitioned for. By this act the members of the Board of Education are made, *ex officio* the Trustees of said College, and possess the powers conferred upon, and are subject to the duties required of, colleges by the Revised Statutes.

The first Principal appointed for the institution was HORACE WEBSTER, LL.D., who assumed the duties of his position July 19, 1848, and who also filled the chair of Professor of Moral, Intellectual, and Political Philosophy. When the Academy was opened, the applicants for admission were numerous. All had to be residents of New-York, to have attended the common schools of the City for at least one year, and were obliged to pass a good examination in spelling, reading, writing, English grammar, arithmetic, algebra, (as far as quadratic equations,) geography, history of the United States, and elementary book-keeping. Each candidate was obliged also to present to the Principal a certificate signed by the Principals of the schools of which he had been a member, specifying his age, the grammar schools of this City which he had attended, the dates and length of time of his attendance at each. Upward of 300 of these candidates were admitted after examination the first year, and the Academy was, in the Fall of 1848, in the "full tide of successful operation." Prof. WEBSTER remained President of the institution, which was now known as a "college," until 1869, when he resigned his position, and was succeeded by Gen. ALEXANDER S. WEBB, the present efficient incumbent, son of Hon. JAMES WATSON WEBB, late Minister to Brazil, who entered upon the duties of his office July 21, 1869. The Faculty of the College is as good a one as can be found in the United States. The death of the lamented JOHN J. OWEN, D. D., LL.D., Professor of the Latin and Greek languages and literature, about one year ago, necessitated the appointment of a successor. The Board of Education determined, however, to divide this professorship, and to make two chairs of it; and, accordingly, on the 20th of October, 1869, CHARLES G. HERBERMANN, Ph. D., formerly of St. Francis Xavier's College, was appointed to fill the Professorship of Latin, and JAMES A. SPENCER, S. T. D., was appointed to that of the Greek Language and Literature. The other chairs are filled as follows:

Gerardus B. Docharty, LL. D., Professor of Pure Mathematics, and Secretary of the Faculty; Chas. E. Anthon, LL. D., Professor of History and Belles-lettres; John G. Barton, A. M., Professor of English and Literature; Jean Roemer, LL. D., Professor of the French Language and Literature; Agustin José Morales, LL. D., Professor of the Spanish Language and Literature; Hermann J. A. Kœrner, Ph. D., Professor of Descriptive Geometry and Drawing; R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., Professor of Chemistry and Physics; Adolph Werner, M. S., Professor of the German Language and Literature; John C. Draper, M. D., Professor of Natural History and Physiology; Alfred G. Compton, A. M., Professor of Mixed Mathematics; George W. Huntsman, A. M., Professor of Philosophy.

Besides these there are two tutors in Latin and Greek, one in Mathematics, two in French, one in History and Belles-lettres, two in English Language and Literature, one special instructor in Elocution, an Assistant Professor of Chemistry, and six other tutors in the various branches, making in all twenty-eight teachers daily engaged in giving instruction to the collegians. For the year just closed, (the Commencement having taken place on Thursday last,) there were in the College 768 students—in the Senior Class, 21; in the Junior Class, 55; in the Sophomore Class, 94; in the Freshman Class, 188, and in the Introductory Class, 400.

The first class that was graduated was in 1853, and comprised seventeen members; that of 1854 comprised twenty-two members; that of 1855, thirty-two members; that of 1856, twenty members; that of 1857, twenty-one members; that of 1858, twenty-five members; that of 1859, thirty members; that of 1860, forty-six members; that of 1861, forty-eight members; that of 1862, thirty-three members; that of 1863, thirty-seven members; that of 1864, forty members; that of 1865, twenty-eight members; that of 1866, twenty-five members; that of 1867, thirty members; that of 1868, twenty-nine members; that of 1869, forty-one members; and that of the year just closed thirty members—making the Alumni of the College, in all, 554. Among these are Hon. John Hardy, the present Clerk of the Common Council; Prof. Rodney G. Kimball, of the Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn; Chas. B. White, Surgeon U. S. A., now stationed at Fort Schuyler; Peter B. Wight, architect of the Academy of Design in this City, and of the Yale Memorial Hall of New-Haven; John Jasper, Jr., Principal of the Evening High School; Adolph Werner, now Professor of the German Language and Literature in the College; Cleveland Abbe, Director of the Cincinnati Observatory; Hon. Lawrence D. Kiernan, Clerk of the Board of Education; Richard R. Bowker and James C. Fitzpatrick, journalists of distinction in this City; Judge Joseph Koch, of this City; Adrian H. Muller, the prominent auctioneer; Otho E. Michaelis, the only civilian ever promoted into the Ordnance Corps, United States Army, without having first been graduated at West Point; Francis D. Moulton, prominent at the Produce Exchange, besides several others who have attained high social distinction.

Of the graduates, thirty four have died; eleven are following the profession of civil or mining engineering; twenty-eight have entered the ministry, and nine are now students of theology; fifty are devoting themselves to educational pursuits as professors or teachers, many of whom are principals in our public schools; eighty-three have become lawyers; twenty-two are following the practice of medicine; thirty-three are merchants, and the remainder are engaged in divers pursuits, scientific and mercantile.

The graduates at the Commencement on Thursday last were as follows: The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on Robert Abbe, Charles Avery Doremus, Joseph George Furey, Samuel Macaulay Jackson, Arthur Bates Jennings, Charles Barnum Jessup, Charles Kelsey, Jr., Charles Agustus Kinch, David Demarest Lloyd, Addison Jesse Lyon, Graham McAdam, Charles Clinton McBride, John Howard Montgomery, Barberie W. Throckmorton, Frederick Lacy Underhill.

The degree of Bachelor of Sciences was conferred on Louis Bourquin, Michael Hart Cardozo, Nathan Clark, Jr., George Everson Clay, John Beverley Crowell, Isaac Coutant Halsted, Thos. Charles Huxley, John Henry Inness, Louis Charles Levin Jordon, James Joseph Ledwith, Charles Hine Nettleton, Allan Lee Smidt, John Isaac Waterbury, Thomas Randolph White, Jonas Ezra Whitley, William Henry Wilcox.

The degree of Master of Arts was, at the same time, conferred on thirteen, and the degree of Master of Sciences on three former graduates of the institution.

Of the Senior Class one was not graduated; of the Junior Class, thirty-nine in number, seven will not be advanced at the opening of the next term; of the Sophomore Class, (sixty-six,) nineteen will not be advanced; of the Freshman Class, (ninety-six,) thirty will not be advanced, and of the Introductory Class, (171,) forty will not be advanced. Of these, according to the rule now adopted, twenty-four will be obliged to leave, unless they are able, when the term opens, to pass a new examination.

The next collegiate year will begin on the 21st of September next. Applications for admission have been received from 485 new candidates, of whom 429 passed their examination and will be received. Forty-seven of these made application for admission directly into the Freshman Class, of which number seventeen were admitted.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

To-morrow being the Fourth of July the First Division will parade, as usual. The arrangements for the review and parade are admirable in their character, as the ceremonies are to be so brief that it will not require more than ninety minutes for their observance, and the early hour fixed for the parade precludes any risk of suffering from the heat. The troops will be assembled at 6¾ A. M., as follows: The First Brigade infantry on the west side of Broadway, left resting on Fourteenth-street; the Second Brigade infantry on the south side of Fourteenth-street and west side of Fifth-avenue, right resting on University-place; the Third Brigade infantry on the west side of Fifth-avenue, on the left of the Second Brigade; the First Brigade cavalry on the west side of Fifth-avenue, north side of Thirty-fourth-street, and east side of Madison-avenue, on the left of the Third Brigade. Battalions B, C and K, artillery, will be posted around Union-square, under the direction of the Chief of Artillery. Brigade commandants and their staffs will take post on the right of their respective commands. The line of infantry will be formed with the front rank outside of and near the street curb. The line of company officers will be two paces in front of the front rank. The field officers will take post in front of and as near the line of company officers as practicable, the commanding officer slightly in advance of the others. The cavalry will be posted in such manner as to allow the greatest amount of room along its front. Major-Gen. McDowell, commanding the regular forces in the Harbor, will be the reviewing officer, and he will be received on the right of the line, his arrival being announced by an artillery salute. The customary salutes will be given as he passes down the line, after which the General will proceed to the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, that being the point of review. The line of march will be down Broadway to Great Jones-street, through Great Jones-street to the Bowery, up the Bowery and Fourth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Madison-avenue, and up Madison-avenue to the point of review. The command will be dismissed immediately after passing in review.

In accordance with orders already issued for to-morrow's parade, the First Infantry, (Hawkins Zouaves,) Col. John K. Perley, will parade in full uniform. Roll-call of companies at the armory at 6 o'clock A. M. Field and staff, mounted. The Fifth Infantry, Col. and Brevet Brig.-Gen. John E. Bendix, will parade in full uniform, (commissioned officers in white trousers.) Line will be formed in Hester-street at 6 o'clock. The Sixth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Sterry commanding, will parade in full uniform, (white pants.) Roll-call of companies at the armory at a quarter before 6 o'clock A. M. The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark, will parade in full uniform, (white pants). Roll-call at 6 o'clock, precisely. The Eighth Infantry, Col. George D. Scott, will parade in full fatigue, white gloves. Regimental line will be formed on Twenty-third-street at 6 o'clock A. M. The Ninth Infantry, Col. James Fisk, Jr., will parade in full uniform, white trousers and gloves. Roll-call of companies at 5¾ A. M. at the armory. The Twelfth Regiment, Col. John Ward, will parade in full uniform. The line will be formed in Washington-square, north side, right on Fifth-avenue, at 6½ o'clock A. M. Company roll-calls at 6 o'clock A. M. Field and staff will report to the Colonel mounted. The Twenty-second Infantry, Col. Josiah Porter, will parade in full dress uniform, white trousers. Assembly at 6 o'clock A. M., at the regimental armory. The Thirty-seventh Infantry, Col. Thomas Freeborn, will parade in full fatigue uniform, white gloves. Regimental line will be formed at 6¼ o'clock A. M. The Seventy-first Infantry, Col. Harry Rockafeller, will parade in full dress, white trousers. Assembly at 5:50 A. M. The First Cavalry, Col. Henry Brinker, will parade mounted, in full uniform, and assemble on Thirty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Madison avenues. Regimental line will be formed at 6 o'clock A. M., sharp.

The programme for the Seventh Regiment excursion to Cape May on the 14th inst. has been definitely arranged. The excursion battalion will leave New-York, via Jersey City, at 8 A. M., arriving at foot of Walnut-street about noon, where a civic committee, representing the Invitation Committee, will receive and escort the Regiment to their quarters at the Continental Hotel, where the formal reception will take place. At 4 P. M., review on North Broad-street by his Excellency Gen. Geary, Governor of Pennsylvania, and Commander-in-Chief National Guard State of Pennsylvania; Major-Gen. Prevost, Commanding First Division N. G. S. P., and Major-Gen. Meade, U. S. A. After marching over the route to be hereafter published, the Committee of Citizens will entertain the Regiment at dinner, 6 P. M., Continental Hotel. At 8 P. M., leave Philadelphia for Cape May, and on arrival march at once to the quarters provided at Congress Hall and Stockton Hotel. On Friday they will be reviewed by the Governors of the States of New-Jersey, New-York, Pennsylvania and Maryland, who are expected to be present. On Friday evening the Grand Military Reception Ball will take place at the Stockton Hotel, to which a limited number of invitations are to be issued.

In total contrast to this mammoth and brilliant excursion of the Seventh Regiment, we hear of another, which is projected by Company H, of the First Regiment, to take place on the 20th of next month. The company announce the programme under the style of "an excursion and camping expedition," and it is proposed to start on a Saturday morning in heavy marching order and proceed on foot up the Hudson River roads through Westchester County, a distance of thirty miles, and return to the City on Monday night. They will take with them a wagon containing tents, camp kettles, rations, &c., and at night pitch camp in some cozy little glade in the woods, near a sparkling spring and clear stream of water. Guards will be set, and all the camp calls attended to, as though the men were on a regular campaign. The idea of the excursion originated with the members, who are all war veterans and seek to renew their recollections of active field service. The excursion cannot fail to be a pleasant one if favored with clear weather.

Adjt.-Gen. Townsend announces in recent special orders that the return of election of Rudolph Rohdenburg as Major of the First Regiment Cavalry, having, on the report of the Board of Examiners, appointed pursuant to section 86, Military Code, been disapproved by Brig.-Gen. Brooke Postley, commanding First Brigade Cavalry, the said Rudolph Rohdenburgh is adjudged unqualified for such office, and another election will be held to fill the vacancy.

In special orders from First Division Headquarters, it is announced that William Benson and William A. Stoutenburgh, who were elected to the office of Captain and Second Lieutenant of Battery G, respectively, are declared unqualified, and an election is ordered to be held, on Wednesday next, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Armory, corner of White and Elm streets, to fill the vacancies thus occasioned. Capt. E. M. LeMoyne will cause the proper notices of such election to be served.

Last week three elegant gold medals were given by Capt. Hallenbeck, of Company E, Thirteenth Infantry, to Sergt. Edward Flood, and privates A. W. Forbes and W. A. Segar, the three members of his command who had been the most regular in attendance at drills during the year.

The Seventh Regiment will assemble, in fatigue uniform, (white belts,) on Thursday next, for battalion drill, at Tompkins-square. Roll-call of companies at 5½ o'clock P. M.

In consequence of a disagreement with Drum-Major Strube, recently appointed, several of the Twenty-second Band have resigned.

Ex-Lieut.-Col. Knox McAfee will not accept the Captaincy of Company E, Twelfth Regiment, recently tendered him by that command.

There will be no parade of the Second Division to-morrow in Brooklyn. Major-Gen. Woodward is absent on furlough on a wedding tour. He will review the command in the Fall at Prospect Park.

The arrangements for the excursion of the Twenty-second Regiment to Sing Sing village have been perfected. We announced the programme last week.

A regimental Court-martial for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates, in the Seventy-first Regiment will be convened on the 11th of July, at 8 o'clock P. M. Major E. S. Eunson will preside. First Sergeant James S. Marshall, having served his time, is honorably discharged. The meeting of the Board of Examination will be held on Monday evening, July 11.

The following changes are announced in the Seventh Regiment: George W. Ely, elected Captain, Company G, vice Smith promoted; Charles G. Bacon, elected First Lieutenant, vice Barr, resigned, and Henry J. Hayden, Second Lieutenant, vice Bacon, promoted, Company A. Samuel Stevens has been expelled from Company A.

The Ninth Regiment is reported to be in a flourishing condition, and is expected to make a good appearance to-morrow on parade. The band is to be increased to fifty pieces, and the uniform of the new drum corps is to be a scarlet coat and blue pants. The armory is being enlarged, recruiting is brisk, and 500 new knapsacks have been ordered for the command.

A handsome silver goblet has been offered to the Seventy-first Regiment by Commodore Banks, for the best-drilled member. The goblet is a foot high, and ornamented with military insignia.

LOOKING AFTER THE DOCKS.

The Department of Docks at Work in Earnest—The Present Condition of Piers Owned by the Corporation, and the Amount Estimated to Improve Them.

A perusal of the annexed report of the condition in which the piers and bulkheads of this City are at the present time, and the necessity of their being improved, as compiled from the books of inspection of the Department of Docks, will satisfy the most incredulous that the Commissioners have not been idle, and are using their utmost endeavors to give to the Metropolis staunch piers instead of the miserable man-traps that have for so long a period been a disgrace to the City:

THE NORTH RIVER.

Pier No. 12—At the foot of Albany-street; 344 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 15 feet. The whole of this pier in very bad order; to rebuild will cost about $5,200.

Pier No. 13—Foot of same street; 604 feet in length by 52 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 15 feet. Considerable repairs necessary—to cost about $7,300; platforms at the sides in bad condition also; will cost about $2,000 to remove them.

Bulkheads between Piers Nos. 12 and 13 require considerable repairs.

South half of Pier No. 14—552 feet in length by 34½ in width; depth of water at low tide, 14 feet. In good condition.

South half of Pier No. 18—In good condition, except some 70 feet outward; damaged by ferry-boats; will cost to repair about $1,000.

Bulkhead foot of Cortlandt-street—601½ feet in length by 60½ in width; depth of water at low tide, 12 feet; in good condition and occupied by Jersey City Ferry Company.

Pier No. 20—339 feet in length by 50 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 20 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 21—Foot of Fulton-street; 352 feet in length by 40 in width; depth of water at low tide, 15 feet; condition bad, and will cost to repair about $7,500.

Pier No. 22—Foot of Vesey-street; 200 feet in length by 35 in width; depth of water at low tide, 34 feet; in bad condition, and will cost to repair the City's half about $3,000.

Bulkhead foot of Dey-street—47 feet leased to Anchor line; in good repair; balance occupied by market sheds, in bad order; will cost about $1,000 to repair.

Bulkheads between Piers Nos. 20, 21 and 22—To be rebuilt; will cost about $3,200.

Pier No. 29—Foot of Warren-street: 609 feet in length by 41 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 10 feet; in bad condition, and needs rebuilding, at cost of $20,000; temporary repairs about $1,500.

Pier No. 30—Foot of Chambers-street; 595 feet in length by 38 feet in width, including bulkhead; 14 feet water at low tide; in good condition.

Pier No. 31—Foot of Duane-street; 637 feet in length by 67 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 17 feet; in fair condition; foundation rotten and yielding; estimated cost to repair, $2,000; to rebuild, $30,000.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 30 and 31—In fair condition.

Pier No. 32—Between Duane and Jay streets; 273 feet in length by 36 feet in width; depth of water at low tide 6 feet; needs rebuilding from being badly repaired; estimated cost of rebuilding, $9,000; bulkhead between Piers Nos. 32 and 33 in fair condition.

Pier No. 33—Foot of Jay-street; 139 feet in length by 52 feet in width; depth of water at low tide 21 feet; in good order.

North half Pier No. 34—Foot of Harrison-street; 532 feet in length by 36 feet in width; needs widening to a uniform width of 47 feet, the rebuilding of the lower end and the extension of 74 feet to the pier line; estimated expenses for the same, $2,800.

Pier No. 35—Foot of Franklin-street; 576 feet in length by 35 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 15 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 36—Foot of North Moore-street; 545 feet in length by 47 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 12 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 37—Foot of Beach-street; 595 feet in length by 41 feet in width; in good condition.

Pier No. 38—Foot of Hubert-street; average depth of water at low tide, 8 feet; in good condition. Small pier at the foot of Laight-street in good condition.

Pier No. 39—Foot of Vestry-street; 560 feet in length by 59½ feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 16 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 40—Foot Watts-street; 590 feet in length by 60 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 12 feet, and in good condition.

Pier between Hoboken and Canal streets; 633 feet in length by 78½ feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 14 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 42—Small, foot of Canal-street—to repair will cost $900. Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 42 and 43 in very bad condition, will cost to repair about $2,000.

Pier No. 43—Foot of Spring-street; 605 feet in length by 40½ feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 12 feet; in fair condition. The bulkhead on the north side of the same pier is reported to be in fair condition.

Pier No. 45—Foot of Charlton-street; 625 feet in length by 69½ feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 26 feet; in good condition. Bulkhead between piers Nos. 45 and 46 the same.

Pier No. 46—Foot of King-street; 631 feet in length by 31 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 24 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 47—Foot of Houston-street; 627 feet in length by 58 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 21 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 48—Foot of Clark-street; 457 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 5 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 49—Foot of Leroy-street; 605 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 14 feet; in good condition.

Pier No. 50—Foot of Morton-street; 600 feet in length by 60 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 9 feet; in good condition.

Bulkhead at the foot of Christopher-street—In good condition.

Pier No. 51—Foot of Christopher-street; 581 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 7 feet; requires repairs to the amount of $1,975.

Pier No. 52—578 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low-tide, 7 feet; in fair condition; repairs necessary, about $300.

Pier No. 53—Foot of Charles-street, 237½ feet in length by 400 feet in width; depth of water at low-tide, 5 feet; surface in good condition, otherwise requiring a thorough overhauling; incumbered with an old ice bridge, not in use; total cost, $1,400.

Pier No. 54—Foot of Perry-street, 410 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low-tide, 7 feet; in fair condition, except at further end; an expenditure of $200 for repairs is required.

Bulkheads between piers Nos. 53 and 54 are reported as being in a bad condition, and need $225 for repairs.

Bulkheads at the foot of Eleventh-street need repairing; estimated expense, $200.

Bulkhead at the foot of Bank-street, in fair condition, as well as those at the foot of Bethune, Troy, Jane and Horatio streets.

Small Piers Nos. 57, 58, 59 and bulkheads from Gansevoort to Twelfth streets, are in bad condition. Approximate cost to put all in repair, $5,000.

North half of Pier No. 60—foot of Thirteenth-street; 342 feet in length by 25 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 12 feet; in good condition, excepting bad hole in one corner; amount required to repair about $250.

Bulkheads at the foot of Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets are reported as being in good condition.

Pier No. 61—Foot of Seventeenth-street; 357 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 10 feet; in good condition, except a little weakness in the center; amount required to repair about $200. The pier at the foot of Eighteenth-street, in good condition; the bulkhead at the foot of Nineteenth-street is in fair condition.

The two piers at the foot of Twentieth and Twenty-first streets are also reported as being in good condition.

The pier at the foot of Twenty-second-street needs partial replanking—estimated cost, $1,000. Bulkhead at the foot of Twenty-third-street in good condition.

Piers at the foot of Twenty-eighth, Thirtieth, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-seventh, Thirty-eighth and Fortieth streets, are reported as being in good condition.

The bulkhead, located at the foot of Forty-second-street, requires dredging and other repairs to the amount of $1,000.

The pier at the foot of Forty-seventh-street needs repairs to the amount of $12,600; and one at the foot of Fifty-fifth-street, $150.

The pier at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, 682 feet in length by 40 feet in width, depth of water at low tide, 20 feet, was almost entirely destroyed thirteen years ago by fire. Amount necessary to rebuild, $28,000; will also require dredging.

The pier at the foot of Seventy-ninth-street requires $10,462 to be expended upon it for repairs.

The pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street is reported as being in good condition.

The pier at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-first-street requires some filling in; otherwise in good condition; cost, $609.

Piers located at the foot of One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth streets, require respectively the sums of $348 and $2,524 95 for repairs and rebuilding.

EAST RIVER.

Pier No. 1 and bulkheads are reported as being in bad condition. For the removal of 84 feet of sand on the east side to make room for the Staten Island Ferry, estimated cost, $15,000. To rebuild the pier, about $9,700, and to remove a sunken scow about $400.

The pier located west of Pier No. 1, is reported as occupied by the Staten Island Ferry Company. Answers for the present, but will soon need rebuilding; cost about $7,500. The west half of Pier No. 2 and bulkhead, west to and including small pier of the same are in bad condition; cost to repair small pier, $1,600; bulkhead, between Pier No. 1 and small pier, about $900; west half of Pier No. 2, $11,250.

Pier No. 4, east half, foot of Broad-street; 470 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 3 feet; in dilapidated condition generally, and should be rebuilt; cost about $13,400.

Bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 4 and 5, is reported as being worn out; cost to rebuild about $1,600.

Pier No. 5, foot of Broad-street; 488 feet in length by 39½ feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 5 feet; rotten and dilapidated; cost to rebuild about $23,850.

Bulkhead, between Piers Nos. 5 and 6; worn out and rotten; cost to rebuild about $3,025.

Pier No. 6, Coenties-slip, 706 feet in length by 39 feet in width; depth of water, 4 feet; rotten and dilapidated; cost to rebuild about $37,950.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 6 and 7; part solid, the rest worn out and rotten; cost to rebuild about $1,650.

Pier No. 7, Coenties-slip; settled in many places, rotten and worn out; cost to rebuild about $37,620.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 7 and 8; worn out; amount necessary to rebuild $1,150.

West half of Pier No. 8, Coenties-slip; inner portion in good condition, the balance dilapidated; cost to rebuild about $14,300.

West half of Pier No. 12; settled, rotten and dilapidated; cost to rebuild about $11,687.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 11 and 12; worn out and rotten; cost to rebuild $1,650.

Upper half of Pier No. 15 and bulkhead foot of Wall-street: amount necessary for repairs, $11,550.

The east half of Pier No. 18, and west half of Pier No. 19, and bulkhead lying between, rotten and settled; cost to rebuild about $11,330.

West half of Pier No. 19, worn out and dilapidated. Cost to rebuild about $10,450.

Bulkhead between Piers Nos. 18 and 19, worn out and rotten; cost to rebuild about $1,900.

East half of Pier No. 20, and bulkhead between Piers Nos. 20 and 21, are reported as being in fair condition; amount necessary for improvements about $2,600.

Piers Nos. 21 and 22, with bulkheads, between require repairing; amount, $1,500.

Pier No. 23, and bulkheads between Piers Nos. 22 and 23, should be rebuilt and raised; cost, about $12,000.

Pier No. 24, with bulkhead between Piers Nos. 24 and 25, need repairing; cost, $250.

Pier No. 25—Foot of Peck-slip; 327 feet in length by 34½ feet in width; in good order.

Pier No. 26—Foot of Peck-slip; amount necessary to repair about $150.

Bulk-head, between Piers Nos. 25 and 26; in good order.

Upper half of Pier No. 29, and 136 feet of bulkhead, at the foot of Roosevelt-street; in good order.

Bulkhead, between Ferry Rock and Pier No. 30—need rebuilding.

Pier No. 30 and bulkhead, between Piers No. 30 and 31; need rebuilding.

Pier No. 31, and lower half of No. 32, and bulkhead between; require rebuilding.

Upper half of pier No. 32, and bulkhead between piers Nos. 33 and 34 require repairing; cost, about $5,000.

Bulkhead between piers Nos. 33 and 34 require repairing; cost, about $250.

Pier No. 34, west half pier No. 35, and bulkhead between, require rebuilding; cost, about $7,500.

Pier No. 37, with bulkhead adjoining on south side, at the foot of Market-street, requires rebuilding. Cost, about $4,000.

Pier No. 38, and bulkhead between piers Nos. 37 and 38 require repairing; cost, about $100.

Bulkhead between piers No. 37 and 38 in good order.

Pier No. 40, foot of Pike-slip, in bad order; cost of repairs, about $500.

Pier No. 41—Foot of Pike-slip; 335 feet in length by 48 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 16 feet; in fair order; repairs necessary, about $1,000.

Pier No. 19—339 feet in length by 40 feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 21½ feet; in bad order; cost to rebuild, about $15,000.

Pier No. 43—Rutgers-slip, with bulkhead; between piers Nos. 43 and 44; in very bad order; necessary to rebuild.

Pier No. 44—Rutgers-slip; 365 feet in length by 39½ feet in width; depth of water at low tide, 28 feet; sunken, rotten and dilapidated; cost of repairs about $5,000.

Pier No. 45—Foot of Jefferson-street; lower end carried away; worn out and rotten; cost to rebuild about $14,000.

Pier No. 48—Foot of Clinton-street; in fair order; cost to repair about about $2,500.

The upper part of Pier No. 51, and lower half of Pier No. 52, with bulkheads and small Pier between, Governeur Slip, are in very bad order, worn out, rotten, and dilapidated; cost to repair about $11,500.

The upper half of Pier No. 53, and lower half of Pier No. 54, and bulkheads between, are also in the same condition; cost to repair about $15,000.

Bulkhead foot of Corlears-street, in pretty fair order; cost to repair about $500.

Pier No. 55, Foot of Cherry-street, in good order.

Small pier, above Pier No. 55, and bulkhead between need rebuilding; cost about $11,000.

The upper half of Pier No. 56, foot of Broome-street, sunken and out of repair.

Lower half of Pier No. 52, foot of Broome-street, in very bad order; cost to rebuild, $5,000.

Upper half of Pier No. 58, foot of Delancey-street, in fair order; cost of repairs about $1,000.

Lower half of Pier No. 59, foot of Delancey-street, in fair order; cost to repair about $1,000.

Bulkhead along Stanton and Rivington streets, including Pier No. 61, in fair condition.

Upper half of Pier No. 62, foot of Tompkins-street, in good condition.

Pier at the foot of Fifth-street, in good condition.

Bulkhead at the foot of Fourteenth-street, requires repairing; cost $100.

Bulkhead along Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets, and including a part on Avenue C, require repairs; cost about $600.

Pier at foot of Twenty-third-street, requires rebuilding.

Pier foot of Twenty-fifth-street, in good order.

Pier foot of Twenty-sixth-street, in good condition.

Pier foot of Twenty-eighth-street, in good condition.

Pier foot of Thirty-seventh-street, requires repairing; cost about $100.

Pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, in dilapidated condition; cost to rebuild about $4,500.

Bulkhead at foot of Forty-ninth-street, in dilapidated condition; cost to rebuild about $2,500.

Pier foot of Fifty-third-street, in very bad condition; cost to rebuild about $3,000.

Pier foot of Seventy-ninth-street, in bad condition; should be raised to the level of the street and rebuilt; cost about $2,800.

Bulkhead and pier, foot of Eighty-sixth-street, nearly all gone; cost to rebuild about $15,000.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Sixth-street, in dilapidated condition; cost to repair about $1,200.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Tenth-street, in good order.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, in bad order; cost to repair about $3,700.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, in good condition.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Twentieth-street, dilapidated.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, in good condition.

Pier foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, in good condition.

Immigration for the Past Week—Arrivals From Norway—Detailed Statement.

Last week 8,339 alien passengers arrived at this port. Immigration is apparently falling off, but this is owing to various causes, the principal of which is that just now the crops in the chief countries of Europe are being gathered and high wages are paid for labor. Those who intend emigrating are now earning the money with which to pay their passage, and when the harvest is over they will come over.

A new steam-ship line has been chartered, and will commence running shortly between Bergen, a port on the Atlantic coast of Norway, and New-York. A large number of Norwegians have come over during the Summer thus far, but have chiefly landed in Quebec. They find their way to the United States after a brief sojourn in Canada. When the new line is established, the Norwegians will come direct to this port. The following is the detailed report of immigration for the week:

June 25, bark Argonaut, Bremen	370
June 26, steam-ship Idaho, Liverpool	883
June 26, steam-ship Columbia, Glasgow	446
June 26, ship Edith, Liverpool	200
June 27, steam-ship Pereire, Havre	192
June 27, steam-ship City of Paris, Liverpool	818
June 27, steam-ship Paraguay, London	382
June 27, bark Harslung, Bremen	145
June 28, steam-ship Russia, Liverpool	193
June 28, steam-ship Tybee, San Domingo	10
June 28, brig Potosie, Cow Bay	4
June 29, steam-ship New-York, Bremen	423
June 29, steam-ship Allemannia, Hamburg	688
June 29, steam-ship City of Cork, Liverpool	372
June 29, steam-ship Helvetia, Liverpool	954
June 29, bark Altros, Bremen	290
June 30, steam-ship City of Merida, Vera Cruz	27
July 1, steam-ship Main, Bremen	527
July 1, steam-ship Samaria, Liverpool	608
July 1, steam-ship Britannia, Glasgow	307
July 2, steam-ship Europa, Glasgow	406
July 2, steam-ship Missouri, Havana	94
Total	8,339

Escape of Convicts.

Superintendent JOURDAN was notified, yesterday, of the escape from Clinton Prison, during the night of June 27 and 28, of the following convicts:

EMILE BONAL, convicted in Albany County, Dec. 17, 1867, of grand larceny, and sentenced to Clinton Prison for four years and eight months. Born in France, twenty-seven years of age, five feet six inches high, blue eyes, dark brown hair, two small scars on forehead, small scar on left side of head, mole on right side of neck.

ISAIAH RUSSELL, convicted in St. Lawrence County, Oct. 9, 1866, of grand larceny and attempt to break jail, and sentenced to Clinton Prison for the term of eight years. Born in Canada, twenty-three years of age, five feet seven and three-quarter inches high, brown eyes, brown hair, scar on back of left hand, "anchor" in ink on back of both hands, cross and two stars on right arm.

THEODORE YATES, convicted in Kings County March 30, 1866, of manslaughter, second degree, and sentenced to Clinton Prison for the term of twenty years. Born in New-York, twenty-two years of age, five feet six and a half inches in height, blue eyes, brown hair, scar on upper lip, scar on right side of neck, "W. H." in ink on left arm, partially rubbed out, scar on left arm, scar on right ankle.

HENRY N. PALMER, convicted in Essex County May 17, 1867, of administering poison to his wife, and sentenced to Clinton Prison for the term of seven years. Born in Essex County, twenty-seven years of age, five feet nine inches in height, brown eyes, dark brown curly hair, scar on right side of neck, mark on left side, woman in ink on left arm.

The usual reward of $50 is offered for the apprehension of any one of the escaped convicts.

The Farez Extradition Case—Judge Blatchford's Action Sustained by Judge Woodruff.

The writs of habeas corpus and *certiorari* issued by Judge WOODRUFF in the case of FRANCOIS FAREZ, whose extradition is sought by the Swiss Government on a charge of forgery, were returned before the former in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, at which time Mr. CANDEST, counsel for the accused, made a motion for the dismissal of the complaint on the ground that FAREZ was entitled to his discharge on the decision given by Judge BLATCHFORD, who declared that the examination before the Commissioner was invalid in consequence of the refusal to permit the prisoner to testify in his own behalf, and that the latter must receive a new examination. Mr. LAPOUGH, counsel for the Swiss Consul, spoke in reply, after which Judge WOODRUFF said that he should remove FAREZ for examination before Commissioner WHITE.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

The "Outs" Watching for Something to to Turn Up—The "Ins" Confident of Holding On.

The scenes around the Custom-house, yesterday morning, were interesting. The lobbies and passages leading to the Collector's office were filled all day with gentlemen who were in hopes that something would shortly turn up which would enable them to wear the official badge of the Customs and do their country some service for adequate compensation. Some of these parties have been on the anxious-seat for many months, and as often as rumors of changes in the Collectorship were circulated, have hastened to the Custom-house in the hope of witnessing the grand entrée of the coming man. But as often as they have come down, they have gone back as wise as when they came—and they may do so now.

While the "outs" have been anxious, the "ins" have been no less so, though apparently confident that no change in the Collectorship would be made, notwithstanding the nomination of Mr. MURPHY had been sent in to the Senate. The majority echoed the opinion expressed in the TIMES yesterday, to the effect that Mr. MURPHY'S nomination had been made under political pressure, and that the President was not very anxious that the Senate should confirm his nomination. Some of the officials were so confident, that they were offering bets that Mr. MURPHY would not be confirmed by the Senate.

Mr. GRINNELL was closeted, for a considerable portion of the day, with his principal deputies in consultation on Custom-house business. He did not appear to be disturbed by the rumors affecting his tenure of office. He says, as he has frequently said, that he had received his appointment from President GRANT without any solicitation on his part; he has done the best he could both for the interests of the Government and of the mercantile community, and believed that he had done his duty. During his official term he has collected between five and six million dollars more than has been turned in by any other Collector during the same length of time. Mr. GRINNELL'S friends say that if he is removed they would like to see any man who succeeds him perform his duties as well as he has done.

It is thought that no action will be taken by the Senate before Tuesday, and, perhaps, not then. Meanwhile a remonstrance from the merchants is to be sent on to Washington.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 2.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$20,000 U.S. 5-20 C., '64.112	100 U. S. Ex. 47⅞
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65.	162 do. 47
new 111⅛	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. 99⅞
160,000 U.S. 5-20 C. '67.111⅛	100 do. bet. call. 99⅞
5,000 U.S. 5s, 10.40 C.108⅞	300 do. 99
50,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	20,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 95⅛
bet. call 114	1,000 do. 95⅜
2,000 Tenn.St.6s, x.c. 66⅛	20,000 do. b. c. 95⅛
350,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n. 65	100 Erie R. 23
4,000 N. C. Old Bds. 51	100 do. b. c. 22⅞
61,000 do. 52	700 L. S. & M. S. 100⅞
4,000 do. 51⅞	10 do. 100¾
6,000 N. C. St. 6s, n. 32	800 do. b. c. 100⅜
3,000 do. 32¼	100 do. 100⅛
10,000 N. C. 6s, Sp. T. 27⅛	100 Ill. Cen. 141
2,000 do. 27¼	100 do. 141¼
1,000 Missouri St. 6s,	200 M. & S. P. R. 67
ex int. 92	100 do. 67⅛
8,000 M. 6s, H. & St.	100 Clev. & P. 109⅛
Jos.Is., x. int. 92	700 C. & N. W. 83⅞
1,000 A. & T. H. 2d	100 C. & N. W. Pf. c. 89⅛
M. Pf. 81⅛	25 N. J. C. R. 109⅞
10,000 C. P. G. Bds. 90¼	200 Chi. & R. I. 117⅛
5,000 G.W. 1st M. '88. 91	25 do. 118
1,000 O. & M. Con.	100 do. 117⅛
Bds., ex int. 88⅞	300 do. 117⅛
20 B'k of Commerce. 122	300 do. 117⅛
5 do. 123	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 82
5 Am. Ex. Bank 113	50 P., Ft. W. & C., Gd,
5 Fourth Nat. Bank. 105⅛	bet. call 95⅞
10 Tenth Nat. Bank. 127	129 do. 95⅞
25 Mer. Bank 121	100 Mor. & E. R. 90⅞
200 D. & H. C. C. 125	100 do. 90⅞
200 Mariposa Pf. 15⅞	25 N. Y. & N. H. S. 146
100 Pacific Mail. 42⅛	200 Chi. & Alton Pf. 118
200 do. 42⅛	100 Bos., H. & E. 4
100 Adams Ex. 68⅞	100 H. & St Jos. R. 118⅞
100 do. 68⅞	10 N. Y. & N. H. 155
100 Wells Fargo Ex. 16	107 M. & C. 1st Pf. 20
400 W., F. Ex. Scrip. 2⅜	100 Col., C. & Ind. C. 21⅞
100 Am. Mer. U. 44⅞	300 O. & M. R. b. c. 36⅜

NATIONAL STOCK EXCHANGE—NOON.

$3,000 Grass Valley 40	100 Ohio & Miss. 36⅞
100 Mariposa 7⅞	200 Rock Island 117⅞
100 Canton 68⅞	100 do. b5. 118
200 W. U. Tel. 34⅞	400 Mil. & St. P. 68⅞
100 do. b3. 34⅞	200 do. 67
300 Pacific Mail 42⅛	100 Mil. & St. P. Pf. 82⅛
400 Reading 107⅞	200 N. & C. H. R. s60. 90
200 L. S. & M. S. 100⅞	

SATURDAY, July 2—P. M.

The Bank return shows a large accession to the Specie average from the July disbursements of Interest from the Treasury Office. The gain is $3,382,355. There is a small decrease in Greenbacks, $400,271. The general line of Deposits is up $1,560,573, and the Loans are off $520,864. The Treasury Office received during the week $2,181,387 for Gold Customs, and paid out $6,229,230 to the July Gold Interest on the Public Debt.

We understand that the Des Moines Valley Road earned $72,000, and the Land Sales, but recently opened, yielded $39,800. The Land Grant of this Company amounts to about 400,000 acres of the best body of lands in the State of Iowa.

The Wall-street markets were not so uniformly firm as on Friday. The Railway speculation took the lead, and was decidedly buoyant, especially on Lake Shore and New-York Central, which advanced over the highest sales of Friday 1@1½ ⅌ cent. There was a partial reaction at the close of business at 3 o'clock, but the whole Railway list had the appearance or signs of a coming speculation after the Holiday of the Fourth. The Gold Room was rather less confident of a rise in price, and the sales fell back to about 112 ⅌ cent. The Public Funds took the same relative course, and the 5-20s of 1867 were ⅜ ⅌ cent. lower. Exchange on London firm at 109⅞ for 60-days, and 110⅜@110½ for short sight. Money continued easy at 4@5 ⅌ cent. on call loan to the Brokers.

The Stock Exchange was promptly closed at 3 o'clock, and there was no regular Board held after 12 o'clock. On the Street the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night. The Public Funds left off firmer:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, JULY 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	103⅞	108⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅛	112
United States 5-20s of 1867	*111⅞	111
American Gold Coin	112⅛	112
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅞	109⅞
New Bonds of Tennessee	65	65⅛
New-York Central and Hudson	99⅜	99¾
N.Y.Cen. & H. Debt Certificates	95⅛	95¼
Reading Railroad	107⅞	107⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	117⅞	117⅞
North-western Common	83⅝	83⅝
North-western Preferred	89⅜	89½
Pacific Mail Company	42⅛	42⅛
St. Paul Preferred	82	82⅛
St. Paul Common	67	67⅛
Lake Shore	100½	101⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	36⅝	36⅜
New-Jersey Central	109	109
Toledo and Wabash	58⅜	58⅜

*Ex Dividend.

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., '81 115	5-20 coupon, '67 111⅛
6 ⅌ cent. coupon, '81 115	5-20 coupon, '68 111⅛
5-20 coupon, '62 112	10 40 registered 108
5-20 coupon, '64 111⅞	10-40 coupon 108⅛
5-25 coupon, '65 112	6s Currency 113⅛
5-20 coupon, '65, n. i. 111	Gold 112

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tennessee 6s, ex coup. 66⅛	Ill. coup. 6s, '77 101
Tennessee 6s, n. bds. 65	Ill. coup. 6s, '79 101
Georgia 7s, n. bds. 92	Ill. War Loan 101
N. Carolina 6s, old 51⅛	Ind. 5 ⅌ cent. 100
N. C. Funding Act, '68 38⅛	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '73 100
N. C. Funding Act, '68 34	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '78 100
N. C. new bds 31	Mich. 6 ⅌ cent., '83 100
N. C. special tax 27	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., '78 103
Missouri 6s 92	Mich. 7 ⅌ cent., W. L. 103
Mo., H. & St. Jo. Iss. 91⅞	N.Y. reg. Bty. Loan 108
La. 6s, levee bds. 77	N.Y. coup. Bty. Loan 108
California 7s 110	N.Y. 7s, C'l Loan, '70 110
Connecticut 6s 100	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '72 105⅛
Rhode Island 6s 99	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '73 105⅛
Ark. 7s, L.R.&Ft.S.Iss 75	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '74 105⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '75 99	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '75 105⅛
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '81 99	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '77 106
Ohio 6 ⅌ cent., '86 100⅛	N.Y. 6s, C'l Loan, '78 106
Kentucky 6s 96	N.Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '74 100
Ill. Canal bds., '70 101	N.Y. 5s, C'l Loan, '75 100

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83 93	Gt. West. 1st. '88 90¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 88	Gt. West. 2d, '93 84
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 88	Quincy & Tol. 1st 83⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76 102⅛	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st 75
Erie 1st Ext. 98	Gal. & Chic. Ext. 100
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79 96	Gal. & Chic. 2d 95
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80 83⅛	Chic., R. I. & Pac. x98⅛
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88 78⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. F. 97
Buf., N.Y.&E.1st, '77. 84	N. J. Cen. New Bds. 102⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75 100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st. 101⅛
Harlem 1st 101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d. 94
Chi. B. & Q. 8 ⅌ c. 1st. 112⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F. 85
Mich. So. 7 ⅌ c. 2d 94⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d 98
M.So.&N.I.S.F.7 ⅌ c. 98⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d 94
Cen. Pac. Bonds 93⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 4th 75
Union Pac. 1st Bds. 84⅛	Chic. & Alton 1st 101
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ c., '70 110	Chic. & Alton Inc. 93
Alton & T. H. 1st 98	Ohio & Miss. 1st 96
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc. 76	Ohio & Miss. Con'sd. x88⅛
Chi. & N. W. S. F. 100	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st. 95
Chi. & N. W. 1st 95	St. L. & Iron Mt. Rs. 90⅛
H. & St. Jos. L. G'ts. 106	Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s 108
Lack. & West. Bonds. 98	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10. 94
Del. L. & West. 1st 98	Marietta & Cin. 1st 93
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext. 94	Chic. & Mil. 1st x90
Tol. & Wab. 2d 85	Col., C. & Ind. 1st 84½
Tol. & Wab. Equip. Bs 78	Tol., Peo. & War., W.D. 83

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York 197⅛	Corn Exchange 129
Manhattan 155	Importers' & Traders' 158
Mechanics' 135	Park 163
America 143	Fourth National 105⅛
City 205	Ninth National 111
Phenix 106	Tenth National 129
Tradesmen's 150	Pennsylvania Coal 221
Seventh Ward 110	American Coal 35
State of New-York 109⅛	Canton Co., Baltimore 68
Commerce 123	Consol. Coal of Md. 27
Ocean 85	Western Union Tel. 34⅞
Mercantile 126	Quicksilver Mining 7
American Exchange 113	Mariposa Preferred 15⅛
Bank of the Republic 119	Adams Express 68⅛
Bank of N. America 105	Wells-Fargo Express 16
Hanover 104	Wells-Fargo Ex. Scrip 2⅜
Irving 114	American Express 44⅛
East River 111	U. S. Express 47
Market 124	Pacific Mail 42⅛
Nassau 107	Atlantic Mail 30⅛
Shoe and Leather 165	

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	99	99⅛
City 6s, new	100⅞	100⅞
Camden and Amboy	119⅛	119½
Pennsylvania Central	115¼	115½
Reading	107⅞	107¾
Lehigh Valley	57⅛	57¼
Catawissa Preferred	37¾	38
Philadelphia and Erie	29½	29¾
Northern Central	44½	45
Lehigh Navigation	35	35⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	87½	87¾

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1870.

Gold receipts	$1,745,256 37
Gold payments	1,664,734 69
Gold balance	73,464,650 97
Currency receipts	371,814 32
Currency payments	939,592 69
Currency balance	10,692,397 86
Customs	362,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	624,120 00

The Yonkers Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Howard Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Six ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, July 6.

The Market Savings Bank has declared a Half-yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*, payable July 18.

The New-York Savings Bank has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Three ⅌ Cent.*, payable July 20.

The International Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.*, payable on demand.

The Mercantile Fire Insurance Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Five ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, on demand.

The Stonington Railroad has declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Four ⅌ Cent.*, free of tax, payable at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-street, July 5.

The Stonington Steam-boat Company have declared a Half-Yearly Dividend of *Seven ⅌ Cent.*, payable, free of tax, at the office of Messrs. M. MORGAN'S SONS, No. 39 William-street, July 5.

The aggregate amount of imports (other than dry goods and specie,) at the Port of New-York, for the week ending July 1, 1870, was $3,633,866.

A new bank for savings, entitled the Equitable Savings Institution, has been established at No. 76 Sixth-avenue, corner of Waverley-place. The list of officers and trustees includes the names of many of our representative business men in the banking, insurance and mercantile lines. The banking-house will be open daily from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M., and deposits will be received in any sums, from a dime upward.

The earnings of the Northern, (N. H.) Railroad for the year ending March 31, 1869 and 1870, as reported by the *American Railroad Journal*, were as follows:

	1869.	1870.
From passengers	$181,846 57	$201,755 87
From merchandise	413,787 96	467,378 51
From mails	11,160 00	11,160 00
From rents	2,436 23	1,658 65
From express	6,375 00	7,500 00
From miscellaneous	10 83	175 00
Total	$615,616 59	$689,628 03
Expenses, viz.:		
Passenger department	$22,163 16	$28,506 33
Merchandise department	49,773 96	50,237 07
Locomotive department	114,021 55	127,337 37
Maintenance of way	87,819 18	89,527 06
General expenses	16,336 50	15,480 76
Miscellaneous expenses	44,422 30	35,187 58
State tax	54,692 94	49,889 84
United States tax	4,699 33	4,900 20
Total	$393,928 92	$401,156 21
Balance of earnings	$221,687 67	$288,471 82
Less new rail account	32,023 26	32,199 90
Net earnings	$189,664 41	$256,271 92
Add balance of income per last report		253,474 79
Add balance of interest account		1,119 66
Total income		$510,866 37
Dividends Dec. 1, 1869, and June 1, 1870, 4 ⅌ cent. each and U. S. tax		251,894 35
Balance of income account		$258,972 02

TRIAL BALANCE MARCH 31, 1870.

Construction		$3,068,400 00
Rails	$19,219 56	
Shop stock	55,258 25	
Fuel	42,928 85	
Waste	174 42	
Oil	413 70—	118,024 78
703 shares Northern Railroad, N. H.		37,228 34
Contracts		125,329 98
Cash		24,093 18
Bills receivable		106,993 59
Agent's department		31,809 03
Minot & Co.		1,186 00
United States tax		10 41
Post office Department		2,123 18
Boston, Nashua and Lowell Railroad		18,978 53
Conn. and Passumpsic Railroad		44,621 15
Total		$3,580,798 18
Stock		$3,068,400 00
Income		258,972 02
Bonds, April 1, 1874		115,000 00
Dividends unpaid	[illegible] 73	
Coupons unpaid	237 00	
Coupons April 1, 1870	3,560 00—	11,748 76
Contingent fund		441 61
Dividend, June 1, 1870		126,235 79
Total		$3,580,798 18

President—Onslow Stearns; Directors—Onslow Stearns, John A. Burnham, George W. Nesmith, Uriel Crocker, Josiah Minot, Joseph W. Clark, Otis Daniel; Treasurer pro tem—Uriel Crocker; Superintendent, George E. Todd.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 2.

By Judge Freedman.

MOTIONS GRANTED.

Chapman *vs.* Douglass, Borst *vs.* Fisher, Ten Broeck *vs.* Morris, Savage *vs.* Kiernan, Chapman *vs.* The Sixth-avenue Railroad Company.

Kuhn *vs.* Sass; motion denied with $10 costs.

By Judge Jones.

Benton *vs.* Whitmore; see memoranda with Special Term Clerk.

Niermons *vs.* Hennion; exceptions settled and ordered to be filed.

THE COURTS FOR JULY.

SUMMER VACATION.

Ordinarily the months of July and August are the months for a vacation in the Courts of this City. This year it will be so, except as to the two branches of the Supreme Court, known as the Oyer and Terminer and Circuit, Part II. The former is to be continued on and after the 6th inst., before Judge BARNARD. A large number of illegal voters, otherwise known as "repeaters," are to be tried on Tuesday, and on Wednesday the Sheridan wife-murder case, in which a jury have been impaneled, will be commenced. Judge BRADY has adjourned the Circuit, Part II," to the 11th inst. The celebrated case of the people, on the complaint of George Wilkes *vs.* Bruce, Busby and another, editors and proprietors of the *Turf, Field & Farm*, has been set down peremptorily for trial on the third Monday, July 18, before Judge CARDOZO, who will then hold the Oyer and Terminer. According to a notice already published, there will be no Judge at the Chambers of the Supreme Court on Saturdays during the months of July and August. The Chambers of the Superior Court will not be opened during these two months before 12 o'clock M.

In the Marine Court there will be a trial term on Tuesdays and Thursdays during July, held by Judge TRACY, and commencing at 11 A. M. No jury causes will be tried. Judge JOACHIMSON will hold the Chambers of the Marine Court, commencing at 10 A. M.

MARBLE MANTELS.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE-WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av.—Marble and marbleized mantles, monuments, headstones, of superior workmanship. Cheapest in this city.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.
Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE MANAGERS OF THE MIDNIGHT Mission, wish to provide a "Fourth of July" entertainment for the inmates; persons willing to contribute to this object, thus giving zest to their own enjoyment, may send their contributions to Mrs. FOSTER—"Lady in Charge," No. 55 Amity-st., or P. F. SMITH, Treasurer, No. 26 Nassau-st. The entertainment will be provided, and the managers hope the public will send in the means to pay for it.

DRY GOODS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
On TUESDAY, July 5,
will make another
GREAT REDUCTION
in
PRICES,
PRIOR TO TAKING STOCK.

INFANTS' LACE CAPS,
From $5 to $10.
REDUCED IN PRICE.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WHITE RUFFLED AND TUCKED SUITS,
FROM $5 TO $10.
LINEN SUITS TRIMMED,
FROM $3 50 TO $12.
PIQUE SUITS, FROM $12 TO $20.
ALL REDUCED.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

WE WILL OFFER THE BALANCE
OF OUR STOCK OF
SILKS, DRESS-GOODS,
LINENS, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS
AND LACES
AT LOWER PRICES THAN EVER.
JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST.,
WILL OFFER,
ON TUESDAY, JULY 5,
THEIR 8-4 SILK AND WOOL
IRON GRENADINES
AT $2 50, $2 75 AND $3.
3-4 GOODS, WORTH $1, AT 62½ CENTS.

MA SUMMER TRADE. CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping, and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON TUESDAY, JULY 5,
AN IMMENSE JOB LOT OF VARIOUS DRESS-GOODS, AT 12½ CENTS PER YARD, VIZ.:
PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS,
MOZAMBIQUES, PRINTED ALPACA LUSTRES,
FINEST QUALITY AND CHOICEST COLORS,
BROCHE GRENADINES, &c, &c.
OTHER DESCRIPTIONS PROPORTIONATELY LOW.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS YET OFFERED.
THE ABOVE WILL BE EXHIBITED IN THE CENTER SECTION ON THE 4TH-AV. SIDE.
THE RESIDENTS OF OUR NEIGHBORING CITIES ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
ARE OFFERING EVERY VARIETY OF LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, GLOVES, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, LINEN SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, &c., &c.,
AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER ON TUESDAY, JULY 5,
100 PIECES HEAVY GROS GRAIN STRIPED SILKS,
AT $1 25 AND $1 50 PER YARD, FORMER PRICE $2 AND $2 50.
ALSO,
CHECKED, STRIPED AND BROCHE POPLINETTES, IN LIGHT AND DARK SHADES, 50c. PER YARD; WHOLESALE PRICE, $1.
A LARGE JOB LOT OF
RICH SILKS,
FROM 75c. PER YARD UPWARD.
ROUBAIX SILKS, WIDE, REDUCED TO $1 25 PER YARD.
REAL CHAMBRAY GAUZES, ONLY 75c.
THE ABOVE PRICES HAVE BEEN MADE TO SUIT THE TIMES,
AND TO INDUCE CUSTOMERS TO PURCHASE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL CONTINUE
TO OFFER NOVELTIES IN LINEN, LAWN, PIQUE, AND ORGANDIE SUITS,
SUITABLE FOR STREET AND EVENING WEAR.
THE BALANCE OF THEIR
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE
SILK, ORGANDIE, AND TULLE DRESSES,
A LITTLE OUT OF ORDER AT PRICES
LESS THAN ONE-HALF
THEIR ORIGINAL COST.
BROADWAY, 4TH AV., 9TH & 10TH STS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of EDWARD BRANDON & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD BRANDON,
BERNHARD SCHUSTER.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

The Banking and Stock Brokerage business of the late firm will be continued by EDWARD BRANDON and HENRY H. TOBIAS, who have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of EDWARD BRANDON & CO., at the same offices, Nos. 19 and 21 Broad-st.
EDWARD BRANDON,
HENRY H. TOBIAS.

Mr. BERNHARD SCHUSTER has this day been admitted a partner in the Banking and Stock Brokerage house of WOERISHOFFER & CO., No. 53 Exchange-place.
JULY 1, 1870.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of NEWMAN & BURKE is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
ALEX. F. NEWMAN,
JAMES H. BURKE.

No. 1,163 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.
The business will be conducted as usual, at the old stand, No. 1,163 Broadway, under the Coleman House.
ALEX. F. NEWMAN.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of TYNG & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
C. R. TYNG.
L. Y. HOPKINS.

The undersigned will continue the business under the same firm name, as provided by law for firms having business relations with foreign countries.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870. C. R. TYNG.

NOS. 488, 490 AND 492 BROADWAY, CORNER OF BROOME-ST.

MR. DAVID T. LEAHY BECOMES from this date a partner in my business, which will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of E. H. VAN INGEN & CO.
E. H. VAN INGEN.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

THE FIRM OF W. C. PICKERSGILL & CO. was dissolved by the death of Mr. THOMAS FIELDEN, on the 7th December last. Mr. JOHN R. GARDNER is intrusted with the liquidation of the late firm, and succeeds to the business in his own name and for his own account.
W. C. PICKERSGILL.

MR. JAMES WINSLOW THIS DAY resumes his position as a partner in this firm.
WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.
JULY 1, 1870.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS, NO. 237 BROADWAY.—TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until MONDAY, July 11, 1870, at 11 A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Christie-street, from Division-street to Grand-street, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Eighty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Elizabeth-street, from Grand-street to Bleecker-street, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Seventeenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixty-fourth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Forty-third-street, from Eighth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For sewer in First-avenue, between Fifty-fifth-street and Fifty-sixth-street.

No. 9. For sewer outlet in Eighty-ninth-street, between East River and Second-avenue, with branches in Avenue A, First-avenue and Eighty-seventh-street and Eighty-eighth-street.

No. 10. For sewer in Water-street, between Moore-street and Coenties Slip, and Front-street, between Montgomery-street and Gouverneur-street.

No. 11. For sewer in Avenue A, between Seventy-fourth-street and Seventy-ninth-street, branches in Seventy-fifth-street, Seventy-sixth-street, Seventy-seventh-street and Seventy-eighth-street.

No. 12. For sewer in First-avenue, between Houston-street and Third-street, Avenue A, between Second-street and Third-street, and Avenue D, between Third-street and Fourth-street.

No. 13. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., Sixty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth avenues.

No. 14. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., South-street, from Jackson-street to Corlears-street, and Corlears-street, from South-street to Water-street.

No. 15. For curbing, guttering, flagging, &c., First-avenue, from Thirty-fourth to Thirty-sixth streets, (east side.)

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.
WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.
NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT on kerosene lamp-burner; warranted non-explosive, no matter how poor the oil used; a rare chance for some one who wants to make money. For full particulars, address ELLIOT INGRAM, Springfield, Mass.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 381 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH RAILROAD, OF KENTUCKY.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 Per Cent. 20-Year Bonds

Coupons payable on the 1st days of March and September at the BANK OF AMERICA, in New-York, where the principal is also payable at maturity.

These Bonds are issued in sums of $1,000, Coupon Bonds, under the First Mortgage of the road, covering its entire property and franchises, and are due in 1890. They have the privilege of conversion into stock by the holder for seven years after the first through train has been run. The Bonds can also be registered, if desired.

The length of the line of the Elizabethtown and Paducah Railroad is 185 miles, running from Elizabethtown, on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, 40 miles south of Louisville to Paducah, at the intersection of the Ohio and Tennessee Rivers, forming the outlet of the tobacco-growing counties of Grayson, Butler, Ohio, Davies, Marshall and McCracken, and passing through the rich and extensive bituminous COAL-FIELDS situated in Grayson, Hopkins, Caldwell and Muhlenburgh Counties. Along the entire route is found an unlimited supply of the finest LUMBER, and in many localities large deposits of IRON ORE exist.

The road is now nearly all under contract, and in course of construction, 100 miles having been graded and 25 miles put in running order. The capital stock amounts to $3,095,000, of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000 in 7 per cent. Bonds, all of which have been sold, yielding in cash upward of $900,000, and the balance in individual subscriptions and County Bonds. Of the latter, $800,000 have been disposed of at 85 per cent

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, there will be issued THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS of First Mortgage Bonds.

These Bonds will pass through the hands of the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, of New-York, where the proceeds of sales will be deposited, to be paid over to the Company only as each mile of the road is completed. The most rigid care has been exercised to protect by every legal safeguard the interests of the Bondholders. With the capital already secured and the proceeds of the Bonds now offered, the road will be finished and equipped at an early day.

The management of this road is in the hands of most responsible and favorably known merchants of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these Bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price is 87 1-2 and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to either of the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, June 6, 1870.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

1st Mortgage 8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,

FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS BY

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,

Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,

Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.

A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

HENRY CLEWS & CO.,

NO. 32 WALL-ST.

EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS

OF THE

CITY OF MONTGOMERY,

CAPITAL OF THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
AT 90 PER CENT. AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

HOWES & MACY, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer for sale the bonds of the City of Montgomery, Ala., 18 years to run, bearing interest at EIGHT (8) per cent. per annum, with coupons attached, payable 1st of January and July, both principal and interest payable at the City of New-York.

These bonds ($500,000) five hundred thousand dollars, are the only debt against the city, and are regarded as first-class security and very desirable for investors. Further particulars may be had of

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
HOUSES OF DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,
Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 70 BROADWAY,
NO. 3 RUE DU DIX DECEMBRE, PARIS,
Issue letters of credit for travelers in Europe, draw bills of exchange on the City Bank of London and on Paris, and the principal cities of Germany and Italy.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.
Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 155 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

BENJAMIN TOWNSEND,	JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	JOHN R. WILLIS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,	PRESTON H. HODGES,
AMOS B. ENO,	WALTER BARNES,
JOHN WATSON,	HENRY COFFIN,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,	CHAS. H. ISHAM,
URIAH J. SMITH,	WM. PALEN,
SYLVESTRE L. H. WARD,	JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,	EGBERT A. CLARK.
ISRAEL CORSE,	

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, Jr., was unanimously re-elected President.
JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & COMPANY, No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

PREPARATORY TO A MEETING of stockholders of this Company, to be held Sept. 1, 1870, the transfer-books will be closed July 9, at 3 o'clock P. M., and be reopened Sept. 2, at 10 o'clock A. M.
THEO. F. WOOD, Secretary.

LOST.—CERTIFICATE NO. 2,991, FOR ONE hundred shares New-York Central and Hudson River Consolidated Stock, (blue tint,) in the name of Cammann & Co. All persons are cautioned against negotiating the above, as transfer has been stopped and new certificate applied for.
CAMMANN & CO., No. 8 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT.

7 PER CENT. TOWN BONDS

UNION AND SOMERSET COUNTIES, N. J.

IN DENOMINATIONS OF $100, $500 AND $1,000,
FOR SALE AT 85.
INTEREST PAYABLE SEMI-ANNUALLY AT THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK.

There is an active demand for these bonds, and the entire issue will soon be exhausted. For particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,

BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

INDIANA STATE STOCK.

Notice having heretofore been given to holders of Indiana Five per Cent. State stocks, that said stocks would ce paid in full on presentation at the agency in the City of New-York, on the first day of July, 1870, such holders are, therefore, hereby notified that the interest on said stocks will cease on the first day of September, 1870, and that the said stocks should be presented for payment on or before that date, at the office of the agent of State, No. 27 Pine-st., New-York City. By order of the Board of State Debt-sinking Fund Commissioners,
J. C. BURNETT, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

DIVIDENDS.

FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

A Semi-annual Dividend of $3 per share, free of all taxes, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE SINKING FUND OF THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, COLUMBIA, S. C., June 20, 1870.

ACCORDING TO THE PROVISIONS of an Act, approved March 1, 1870, "To provide for a Sinking Fund and the management of the same," the undersigned Commissioners under said act hereby authorize as follows:

Proposals will be received according to regulations heretofore published, on or before 12 M., THURSDAY, July 7, 1870, at the Banking-house of H. K. KIMBALL, the Financial Agent of the State, No. 9 Nassau-st., New-York, for the sale of One Hundred Thousand ($100,000) Dollars of the Bonds or Stocks of the State of South Carolina.

ROBERT K. SCOTT, Governor.
J. L. NEAGLE, Comptroller-General.
D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, Attorney-General.
J. H. RAINEY, Chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate.
R. C. DELARGE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives.
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS held this day, the following resolutions were adopted, viz.:

Resolved, That a Dividend of Four per Cent., free of Government tax, be declared from the net earnings of the Company prior to Aug. 1, 1870, payable on that day at the office of the Union Trust Company in the City of New-York.

Resolved, That the transfer-books of this Company be closed on the 16th day of July next at 2 o'clock P. M., and reopened on the 2d day of August next.

JAS. H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CO., No. 13 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, May 18, 1870.

THE LEAFLET OF DIRECTORS OF this Company, at their regular quarterly meeting, held this day, have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Three per Cent. on its outstanding capital stock, payable July 15, 1870, out of its net earnings prior to the 1st inst.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 25th day of June next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M., on the 16th day of July next.

J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
No. 293 BOWERY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Trustees have declared a Dividend of SIX per Cent. per annum on all sums from $5 to $10,000 entitled thereto, for the six months and three months ending June 30, payable on and after July 18.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.
HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st of July next.

Transfer-books to be closed from June 23 to July 1.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the SOUTH PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid in GOLD COIN, free of tax, at the MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, 191 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 7 City Exchange, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF LEVEE COMMISSIONERS FOR THE COUNTIES OF ROCKINGHAM AND ISSAQUENA.

Notice is hereby given that the semi-annual interest due 1st July, 1870, on coupon bonds issued by the Board, will be paid at the banking-house of Messrs. Lancaster, Brown & Co., New-York, No. 23 Nassau-st., upon the presentation of the proper coupons.
J. E. EDMONDS, President.

OFFICE YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 176 BROADWAY, N. Y., July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT.,
free from tax, payable on demand.
JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of SIX per Cent. free from Government tax, payable on and after the 6th inst.
THEODORE KEELER, Secretary.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1870.

HOLDERS OF THE COUPONS OF NASHVILLE AND CHATTANOOGA RAILROAD COMPANY, due July 1, 1870, are requested to present them at this bank for payment.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after the 1st day of July next. The transfer books will remain closed until July 5.
J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent., free of all taxes, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank on TUESDAY, the 5th of July next.
By order of the Board of Directors.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE Directors of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable July 1, 1870, until which date the transfer-book will be closed.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until 5th July, 1870.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

MONTGOMERY AND WEST POINT RAILROAD CO., MONTGOMERY, Ala., June 21, 1870.

THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO on the first mortgage bonds of this road will be paid at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York.
C. T. POLLARD, President.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 28, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after July 1.
WM. T. LANE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on the 1st day of July next, until which day the transfer books will remain closed.
JAMES L. WORTH, Cashier.

TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1.
ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE JULY 1, 1870, on the Grand Tower Mining, Manufacturing and Transportation Company's registered bonds, will be paid at the office of Grant & Co., No. 48 Wall-st., on and after that date. JOHN CHILD, Secretary.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Six per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date, free of Government tax, at the office of the Company, No. 46 Sears' Building, Boston, and at the banking-house of Morton, Bliss & Co., No. 30 Broad-st., New-York. JOHN M. S. WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company Mortgage Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid in gold coin at the National Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York, or at the Treasurer's office, No. 7 City Exchange, No. 14 Devonshire-st., Boston.
WM. A. HAYES, Treasurer.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after July 11.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE No. 227 SOUTH 4TH-ST., PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1870.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The transfer-books of this Company will be closed on the 7th of July next, and reopened on July 20.

A Dividend or Five per Cent. has been declared on the preferred and common stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after the 22d of July next, to the holders thereof, as they stand registered on the books of the Company, at the close of business on the 7th of July next. All payable at this office.

All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped. S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 30, 1870.

The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870.
WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS OF THE NEW-YORK and Oswego Midland Railroad First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Gold Bonds, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York. Schedules of same will be received from this date.

The transfer-books of the registered bonds will close on the 25th inst., and reopen July 1.
D. C. LITTLEJOHN, President.
ONEIDA, June 20, 1870.

OFFICE OF THE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 23, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF Columbus and Indianapolis Central Railway Company, the Indiana Central Railway Company, and the Chicago and Great Eastern Railway Company, due July 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date at the St. Nicholas National Bank, No. 7 Wall-st. B. E. SMITH, President.

METROPOLITAN NATIONAL BANK, No. 108 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE Metropolitan National Bank have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable first Monday of July next.

The transfer-books will be closed until July 9 proximo.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF SIX PER CENT., out of the earnings of the past six months, free of all tax, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the first day of July next.

The transfer-books will remain closed until the fifth proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, No. 71 BROADWAY, TREASURY DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

THE INTEREST DUE ON THE ALBANY and Susquehanna Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds on the 1st day of July next will be paid on and after that day, at this office.
CHARLES P. HARIT, Treasurer.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a Dividend of Four (4) per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after July 1, 1870. The transfer-books will be closed from this date until July 1, 1870. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE NO. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1870.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Six per Cent. (free from Government tax) has this day been declared, payable on and after Monday, 11th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

BANK OF AMERICA.—THE PRESIDENT and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable to the stockholders on and after FRIDAY, July 1, 1870.

The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 5, 1870.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, June 21, 1870.

RICHMOND AND YORK RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the First Mortgage Bonds of this road, falling due on July 1, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the Bonds of this road, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Semi-annual Coupons upon the Bonds of this road, falling due on the 1st day of July, 1870, will be paid at our office.
LANCASTER, BROWN & CO., No. 23 Nassau-st.

SAN FRANCISCO CITY SCHOOL BONDS, due in New-York, July 1, 1870, will be paid in Gold coin at the Agency of the Bank of California.
LEES & WALLER,
NEW-YORK, June 25, 1870. No. 33 Pine-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., Fast Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both Hudson River and Harlem Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:30 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

HENRY HOGNIK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and at Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAIL-ROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10¼ A. M.—Railroad express.
3¾ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M. and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.); and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 P. M.)
For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 P. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st.,* 11:45 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 5:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; †2:15, 3:45, 5:15, 5:45 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; †2:15, 4, 5:15, 6 and 6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 A. M.; †12:45, †2:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, †12 midnight. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 33 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

D. D. RUCKER, General Superintendent. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JUNE 13, 1870.

* Daily. † For Hackensack only. ‡ For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12¼ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M. On SATURDAYS, the 12¼ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Hurt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

EXCURSIONS.

1870. THIRD 1870.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
UP THE HUDSON
AND DOWN,
AROUND STATEN ISLAND.
THE SELECT ENTERTAINMENT FOR GENTLEMEN AND THEIR FAMILIES.

A RECHERCHE AND BON TON AFFAIR.

In accordance with a request of the many friends of the Albany and Troy Line, and of the respectable citizens of New-York, the Albany and Troy steamer VANDERBILT will leave MONDAY MORNING, July 4, inst., Pier No. 44, North River, (Spring-st.,) at 9 o'clock; Pier No 4, North River, 9½; Pier foot West 34th-st., 10; foot Vesey-st., (Pier No. 35,) at 11 o'clock.

Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band engaged for the occasion.

Refreshments of all kinds, including dinner, on the European plan.

Price of single tickets for the excursion, $1 50. Tickets for gentleman and lady, $2.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER ISSUED.

Tickets at Dodd's Express office, Overin's Express, Broadway and Houston-st.; Horace Waters' music-store, and at the principal hotels, or at the office of the Company, Pier No. 44, North River, and on board of steamer.

Returning promptly at 5 P. M.
J. W. HANCOX & SONS.

EXCURSION.
NEW-YORK AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD
Issue Excursion Tickets to
PHILADELPHIA AND RETURN,
good from 2d to 6th of July, inclusive.
Also, Excursion Tickets to the
VIRGINIA SPRINGS,
by a variety of routes, at low rates. Passengers take the 9:30 P. M. Washington Express Train, and make close connections through.
CAPE MAY,
without change of cars, by the 12¼ P. M. train.
ATLANTIC CITY
connections are made in Philadelphia with the 8½ and 9½ A. M. trains from New-York.
Tickets for sale at foot of Cortlandt-st., Great Southern Mail Line office, No. 229 Broadway, and Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway.
F. W. RANKIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent. F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't.
JULY 2, 1870.

1776. GRAND 1870.
FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
AROUND THE LIGHT-SHIP.
Fare, 75 cents for the excursion.

The steamer GEN. SEDGWICK will leave 34th-st., North River, at.....10:30 o'clock A. M.
Pier No. 39 North River, at.....10:40 o'clock A. M.
Pier No. 13, North River, at.....10:50 o'clock A. M.

On her return from the light-ship will touch at Coney Island. Dinner and refreshments on board. A brass band will accompany the excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION
To Glen Cove and Roslyn, landing at Whitestone, Great Neck, Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood. The elegant steamer SEAWANHAKA, Capt. CHARLES POST, will leave Pier No. 24 East River (Peck-slip,) on MONDAY, July 4, at 9 A. M., for the above landings. Returning, will leave Roslyn at 3:15, Glenwood, 3:25; Mott's Dock, 3:35; Glen Cove, 4; Sand's Point, 4:20; Great Neck, 4:40; Whitestone, 4:50; arriving at her Pier about 6 P. M. Fare 50 cents each way, to all landings.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH.
To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M., and New-Haven, returning at 11 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip $2; no charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.
FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY SIDE.

The new and first-class steamers PLEASANT VALLEY and FORT LEE will leave Spring-st. every hour, from 9 A. M. until 8 P. M., landing at 34th-st. Fare, twenty-five cents the round trip. Tickets good on either boat.

4TH JULY—FOR KEYPORT—4TH JULY.
Steamer MATTEAWAN will leave Pier No. 26 North River, foot of Barclay-st., at 9:30 A. M. Returning leave Keyport at 4 P. M. Fare for the excursion, 50 cents.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JULY 4, three grand EXCURSIONS daily, (Sundays excepted,) to SANDY HOOK AND RETURN, on the famous saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander, L. V. TILTON, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., as follows; 8:45 A. M., 11:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Returning, arriving in New-York: 10 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 9 P. M. The magnificent saloon steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK has been fitted out in the most sumptuous style, expressly for this route, and is provided with the finest Restaurant, a la carte, afloat, which is supplied with every luxury the market affords, as well as the choicest wines imported. Over thirty private parlors, dining-rooms and state-rooms are so arranged that excursionists, families and parties can thereby secure all the privacy of a first-class hotel. The management, in addition to other attractions, have provided for a series of grand PROMENADE CONCERTS on each trip by the celebrated Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y. Band. Time to Long Branch, two hours. Horses and carriages taken only by the 11:30 A. M. boat. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS—North and East River Lines—To the sea-shore of Coney Island.

NORTH RIVER LINE.

The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st., North River, at 9:40, 1:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, North River, at 10, 1, and 4 o'clock.

EAST RIVER LINE.

The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st., East River, at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip, East River, at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12, and 3 o'clock.

FOURTH OF JULY.—THOSE OF OUR fellow-citizens who may desire to spend the Fourth in the country cannot do better than to avail themselves of the opportunity offered by the Southside Railroad of Long Island for a trip to Far Rockaway Beach, where every convenience is afforded for sea-bathing and refreshments. The Company have erected a large and commodious building on the beach, where every variety of refreshments can be had. Excursion trains leave the Roosevelt and Grand-street Ferries at 8, 10, 11 A. M., and returning leave the beach at 1:55, 3, 5:00 P. M.

THE LARGE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat SLEEPY HOLLOW, unequaled for speed, comfort and safety, having accommodation for 2,000 persons, is now open for excursions; also Dudley's, Myers', and Raritan Beach Groves, Alderney Park and Spring Hill Grove on the Hudson. Barges WALTER SANDS, WILLIAM MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, MECHANIC and DURANT, with steam-boats of all kinds if desired.
J. & E. MYERS,
Corner Morton and West sts., (upstairs.)

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid steamer NELLY WHITE will leave Market-st. Pier at 11:30 A. M. MONDAY, July 4., Fulton st., Brooklyn, at 11:45. Barclay-street at 12 noon, on a pleasure excursion down the Bay and round Staten Island, passing within sight of all the national fortifications and the Atlantic Ocean. A brass band will be on board. Tickets for the excursion $1. Choice refreshments on board the boat.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO HARLEM, HIGH BRIDGE AND KARL'S PARK.—Steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE will leave Peck-slip every hour from 7 A. M. until 7½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 6 A. M. until 6½ P. M., landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way. Fare, 15 cents.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves EVERY MORNING, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., (Pier No. 8,) landing at 34th-st., Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's and Peekskill.

PICNIC AND EXCURSION BOAT.—The fast, safe and elegant steamer MAGENTA is open to charter for lodges, Sunday-school and excursions parties. For terms and choice of day apply at the office of the Stephens & Condit Transportation Company, foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 26 North River, or foot of Centre-st., Newark.

FOURTH OF JULY.—GRAND EXCURSION TO BRIDGEPORT.—Steamer BRIDGEPORT will leave Catharine-slip at 8 A. M.

LOST CHURCHES.

Ancient Fanes of New-York and What Has Become of Them.

The First Sanctuaries of the City — The Old Down-Town Churches — The Upward Movement — Short-lived Places of Worship—Sad Transformations.

Among the many changes which the activity of the Metropolis occasions among old and cherished land-marks, none have a greater interest than the destruction of churches and the obliteration of all the traces of their former existence. The fanes in which our forefathers worshiped are ruthlessly seized in the onward march of commerce, and soon the places once held sacred are covered with stores and shops, or, perchance, the old walls of the sanctuary are forced to resound to the revelry of a crowd of loafers or reek with the fumes of a stable. Meanwhile grander edifices further up-town are erected for the devotions of a younger generation, and the old places of worship sink into oblivion.

THE FIRST CHURCHES IN NEW-YORK.

When the Dutch planted their little colony on the extreme lower end of Manhattan, one of the first buildings erected was a horse-mill, the second story of which was used for religious purposes, and thus the pabulum of body and soul was ground out within the same walls. The exact location of this structure is lost even to tradition, but it must have been near the line of State-street. The first edifice used specially for church purposes was built in 1633, by authority of WOUTER VON TWILLER, of doubtful memory, on the north side of Pearl-street, between Broad and Whitehall, overlooking the waters of the bay, which, be it remembered, at that time covered nearly all the space below the line of Pearl-street. So near, in fact, was this church to the water's edge that it was entered only in the rear. The building was long known as the "Old Kirk," but was transformed into a store as early as 1642. In that same year WILLIAM KIEFT, then Governor of the colony, authorized the erection of a church within the fort on the Battery. In fact, the reason for abandoning the old kirk, was the fear of the timid worshipers at being outside their stronghold during their devotions. It was a stone building, with a tall tower, and its clock regulated all the affairs of the quiet little settlement. It was destroyed by fire during the famous negro riots, and when the fort was demolished, in 1787, a marble slab was found buried deep in the earth, with this inscription: "Ao. Do. MDCXLII W. Kieft Dr. Gr. Heett de Gerneenten dese Tempel doen Bouwen." In the year 1642 did the people cause W. KIEFT, the Director-General, to build this church.

THREE DUTCH CHURCHES.

The next church was erected in 1696, in Garden-alley, afterward Garden-street, and now Exchange-place. Objection was made at first to the locality as being "too far out of town," but this was overruled, and an octagonal structure was built with a high tower in the center. It was enlarged and repaired in 1776, rebuilt in 1807, and finally destroyed in the conflagration of 1835, and its place taken for the temples of mammon. This was long known as the South Dutch Church, and when the requirements of colonial piety called for a new sanctuary, it was built in Nassau-street, at the corner of Cedar, and called the Middle Dutch Church, while the North Dutch Church was located on William-street, at the corner of Fulton. The Middle Dutch Church, after undergoing the insults of the British soldiery in the days of the Revolution, was finally degraded in 1844 to the uses of a Post-office, from which it has never recovered. It was built in 1726, and from its venerable steeple Dr. FRANKLIN is said to have made many of his observations on electricity. The North Dutch Church still stands, and is the scene of the famous noonday prayer-meetings.

OTHER FAR DOWN-TOWN CHURCHES.

In 1702, the Lutherans built a little stone church, at the corner of Broadway and Rector-street, just below the first Trinity Church, then in its infancy. This modest building shared the fate of its more pretentious neighbor in the conflagration of 1776, and the site was disposed of to an Episcopal society, who built thereon the first "Grace Church" in 1305. This was taken down in 1844, and the place occupied by warehouses. The first Presbyterian church in this City stood on the north side of Wall-street, between Broadway and Nassau-street. It was used as a hospital during the Revolutionary war, and finally, in 1810, was sold to a society of Presbyterians in Jersey City, and removed piecemeal to that suburban locality. Pine-street was also graced with a church in the early part of the last century. The French Huguenots erected a house of worship on that thoroughfare in 1703, nearly opposite the Custom-house, called L'Eglise du St. Esprit. This was used as a military store-house during the Revolution, and a few years ago remained one of the landmarks of that locality; but now no trace of its existence could be found by the keenest eye. One block further up, in Cedar-street, there were two Presbyterian churches, the first belonging to the Scotch branch of that sect, and located near Broadway, and the other situated between Nassau and William streets. Both have long since disappeared. Besides the old Dutch Church, which was metamorphosed into the Post-office, there were anciently two or three other sanctuaries on Nassau-street. Between John-street and Maiden-lane, the first German Reformed church was erected about 1750. In after time the building was transformed into an eating-house, famous as "Gosling's Saloon," on the site of Nos. 64 and 66, where business establishments of various sorts are now to be found. On an irregular plot of ground, popularly called "The Vineyard," at the corner of Nassau and Beekman streets, was erected in 1768 the old Brick Church. This, too, long remained one of the landmarks of the olden time in that quarter; but when Beekman-street was widened, some years ago, its venerable walls were demolished. In the little alley running from Liberty-street to Maiden-lane, now called Liberty-place, but formerly bearing the name of Little Green-street, the Friends built their first meeting-house in Gotham, early in the last century. In 1775 it had already become too noisy for them in that locality, and they removed out of town to a point on Pearl-street, between Franklin-square and Oak-street, and some forty years later built another house for their silent worship in Rose-street, near Pearl. Both these structures have long since gone to dust, and the Quakers have joined the popular up-town movement. The old place in Rose-street is occupied by tenement-houses, and the Pearl-street site was taken for the erection of a large store, where now the goods of this life are dispensed instead of the unsearchable riches of the Gospel.

OFFSPRING OF TRINITY.

Trinity Church, in the first flush of its early prosperity, took much pride in its offspring which it gave to the world in the form of chapels christened after the saints and fed from the resources of the mother sanctuary. Of these several have disappeared and the others have become independent Churches. In the infant days of the Republic, St. George's Chapel, at the corner of Beekman and Cliff streets, was one of the most flourishing scions of old Trinity, and was the place of worship of WASHINGTON and other dignitaries of the day. It afterward became an independent Church, and was the scene of the youthful ministrations of Rev. Dr. TYNG. St. George's Church on Stuyvesant-square is its legitimate successor, and the old structure, which remained for many years a monument of the glorious and pious past, has now surrendered its place to profane uses.

OTHER ANCIENT TEMPLES.

In 1751 a Moravian chapel was built on Fulton (then Partition) street, just below William, where it remained for half a century or more. During the same period a Baptist church stood on Gold-street, between Fulton and John. It was taken down in 1840 and the stones used in a new building erected at the corner of Broome and Elizabeth streets. In Ann-street, a little to the east of Nassau, an Episcopal house of worship was built in the last century, which bore the name of Christ's Church, but as new and more elegant structures were multiplied in the upper part of the City, it was disposed of to the Catholics, who were then poor and feeble in New-York, and by no means above using second-hand edifices for their worship. This building had not long been in their possession, however, before it was tried by fire and found unequal to the test. Its place has long been usurped for the uses of commerce. As late as 1831 a new Presbyterian Church was erected at the corner of Dey and Washington streets, but its place now knows it no more.

OLD NEW-YORK AND ITS SANCTUARIES.

Thus it will be seen that in former times that portion of the City below the City Hall Park was quite as thickly studded with church spires as any portion of the island at present. In fact, owing to the humbler dimensions of the sanctuaries then erected, and perhaps to the more fervent piety of our ancestors, they stood much neare together than the churches of any part off the City at present. Within the limits of the region alluded to, at the beginning of the present century, nearly all the inhabitants of the City were gathered and almost every denomination now represented among our citizens had one or more places in which they met together on the Sabbath, to worship according to the dictates of their own consciences. Now the fathers of the City have passed away, and the places where they were wont to meet in humble guise have disappeared from the earth. Vast temples of commerce now stand where the sanctuary, with its ample grounds, once made a bright oasis in the busy town. Four only of the fanes of that old New-York of threescore years ago now stand, as landmarks of the past. Trinity looks grandly down upon the hurrying throng of Wall-street; and probably no building in the City has a stronger foothold. Not commerce, with all its power, can thrust that proud edifice from its place, rooted in the pride and grandeur of its wealth and its antiquity on its own ground, indifferent to the high value which the spot might have for other purposes. Its offspring, St. Paul's, more venerable in look even that its progenitor, still holds its birthright on the great thoroughfare of American commerce, surrounded by the graves of its early patrons. In humbler place, and with more uncertain tenure the North Dutch Church remains. Already the direful menace is posted upon its ancient walls, "these premises to lease for business purposes," and soon the Fulton-street prayer-meetings will be a tradition of the past. The John-street Methodist Church still holds its place on the very site where PHILIP EMBURY and his compeers erected the first chapel in this City, consecrated to the simple doctrines of WESLEY and WHITFIELD. But the encroaching tide of traffic is crowding its worshipers away to remote localities, and time is aiding the proud usurper to oust the little band from its dominion. Soon that too, like so many other landmarks hallowed by time and sacred association, will be rooted out, and its place be known only to the aged and the curious.

THE UPWARD MARCH.

Thus far we have been rummaging in the very oldest part of the Metropolis, and among the records of a past age. But since the beginning of the present century not only have the limits of the City been extended many miles above the City Hall, then almost on its northern verge, but antiquity has followed close upon the heels of youth, and at least one generation of buildings has been already swept away or left only as monuments of the past by the mutations of business enterprise. Churches which sixty years ago were built at a safe distance out of town, have been already engulfed by the onward tide, and swept away for the foundations of stores, warehouses and depots. At first Broadway and its immediate vicinity was the most attractive of localities, but it was a fatal choice, for the new edifices lay directly in the pathway of the resistless march of business. On either side, especially in localities about midway between the principal thoroughfares and the river, there was comparative safety, and many of the churches there situated have escaped the fate of those which seemed at first to be more favored. To the east of Chatham-street and the Bowery there are still many churches which were built in the early part of the century, as there are likewise four or five blocks from Broadway. Toward the west, but along that central thoroughfare, not one remains between St. Paul's, below the Park and the Broadway Tabernacle at Thirty-fourth-street. To the east of Broadway, below Canal-street, there are but two or three churches left, where there were scores in former times. Vandewater and Rose streets which now boast little that is more sacred than tenement-houses, and the cheapest and vilest of drinking saloons, once had three or four churches each. The First Universalist Church of the City was in the former of these, the second on Pearl, near Chatham, and the third on Duane, at the corner of City Hall-place. No sign of these edifices can now be found. A Baptist church was built in Rose-street in 1791, and a Lutheran church stood on Cliff-street, where Hull's Soap Factory was afterward erected. At the corner of Frankfort and William streets was what was long known as the "Swamp Church." This was built by the Lutherans, and afterward used by a colored Presbyterian Congregation. Now the spot is occupied by a large business establishment.

ALONG BROADWAY.

Taking now the line of Broadway and glancing up and down the side streets as we pass, we can see the spots where, half a century ago, there were more than a score of churches. On Murray-street, close by Broadway, was a Dutch Reformed church, which has long since passed away, and on the corner of College-place was an elegant stone building, occupied by the Presbyterians. The site of the latter was subsequently covered with large dwelling-houses, and is now used for a restaurant. Warren-street, too, had its church, erected by the Congregationalists in 1804, and on Chambers there have been not less than five places of worship between Chatham and Church streets. Among these was a Catholic temple near Centre-street, a Dutch Reformed church just east of Broadway, a Reformed Presbyterian church in the same vicinity, and the first Unitarian church of the City, which was dedicated in 1821. This last was an elegant stone building, afterward occupied by a savings bank. On Broadway itself there was a Congregational church, near Worth-street, erected in 1817, a Unitarian church, the second in the city, between Prince and Spring streets, St. Thomas' Episcopal Church, at the corner of Houston-street, and the Church of the Messiah, near Astor-place. The two first of these long since gave place to business establishments, and the last stands deserted with the name, "New-York Theater," across its front. On Union-square the Church of the Puritans was first opened in 1846, and for twenty years its gray stone turrets were familiar objects to all our citizens. Now the grand jewelry establishment of TIFFANY & Co. is going up on the same spot. At intervals, one or two blocks from Broadway, many churches have, at one time or another, had a brief existence. On Walker-street there was a Lutheran church, which was sold at auction in 1826. On Franklin-street there have been several fanes, none of which remain. One of them was known as the North-west Dutch Reformed Church, and was built in 1807, a little below Church-street, where now a fine block of stores meets the eye. Here the celebrated Dr. HARDENBERGH was for many years the pastor. On Pearl-street there was a Presbyterian church, within a stone's throw of Broadway, and two or three sanctuaries of other denominations over by Chatham-street, now all gone. The original Church of the Ascension was on Canal-street, between Elm and Broadway, and was destroyed by fire in 1839. At the corner of Canal and Greene, where now a third-rate store is found, a Presbyterian church of considerable pretension was erected in 1825. Another of the same persuasion stood on the corner of Broome and Greene. Its place is now occupied by a large wholesale establishment. On the corner of Greene and Houston was a Dutch Reformed church. Now a marble front five stories high looms above the spot. So on the east side, Mulberry and Elizabeth streets were respectable and church-supporting places. Scarcely one of their many sacred edifices remains to remind the stranger of a former moral and spiritual decency in that quarter. So we might go on and fill columns with the bare catalogue of these changes which have occurred within the last half century. The first Church of the Messiah was in Prince-street, a little west of Broadway. A savings bank usurps the place of a temple on Bleecker-street; Mr. STEWART'S store displaced a Dutch Reformed church on Ninth-street; the Presbyterian church in Waverley-place is now no more; the site of the first Jewish synagogue in Crosby-street is occupied perchance by panel-houses. Such is the way the record would run.

DEVOTED TO BASE USES.

One or two more, however, must be mentioned on account of their peculiarly melancholy fate. On the north side of Broome-street, near Centre, stood the Central Presbyterian Church. When it was burned down, no longer ago than 1854, it was piously rebuilt in fine brown stone, with pillars and architrave and cornice, all complete. Now, its outward appearance almost unchanged, with its lofty arched doorway and windows, it is degraded to the ignoble purposes of a livery-stable, with a gaudy sign but half concealing the carved inscription which tells the date of its construction, its subsequent destruction by fire, and its triumphant resurrection. *Sic transit gloria ecclesiæ.* But there is still a sadder sight in Houston-street, at the corner of Mott. There the devout Moravians, when their first humble chapel on Fulton-street was destroyed by the widening of that thoroughfare, in 1843, built a handsome edifice with an imposing front of sombre granite. By its side was the parsonage, its humble bricks ostentatiously painted in imitation of the adjacent granite. Now, on those stately Doric pillars, aye, and on the very walls within the corridors once held sacred, are the brazen words, "New-York Casino." Its owner keeps a concert-saloon on Broadway, and even within these venerable walls the rattle of the piano and the clink of glasses is nightly heard. Dancing, singing and ribald jokes are the only sounds which now ascend to the forty ceilings, which were wont to echo the sounds of prayer and praise. The parsonage basement is a lager-beer saloon, and its parlor a German lunch-room.

One more instance of the vicissitudes of fortune, and this chronicle is ended, but that is, perhaps, too familiar to awaken a sigh. The Unitarian Church of the Messiah was planted by CHARLES DENYSE, in Prince-street, and waxing strong, it built itself a stately structure on Broadway, where for many years Dr. OSGOOD delivered his elegantly sentimental sermons. Growing still more ambitious, it left the place it once thought so grand, and built a richer sanctuary on Park-avenue, and got a louder preacher from Boston. The poor old edifice on Broadway has been serving ever since to eke out a precarious existence as a theater. It has even descended to burlesque, opera bouffe, and clog-dances, but all in vain. It was never made for such a fate, and cannot possibly force an air of gayety through its sombre galleries. It has entirely broken down in the comic, and awaits anxiously the hand of the spoiler which shall remove the tawdry paint, and gently take its old carcase down to make way for another pallid front of iron or marble; anything, indeed, but its present clerical form, disguised in a clown's garb.

How incomplete this brief record is, may be inferred from the fact that twenty-five years ago there were or had been no less than 200 churches below Fourteenth-street. Now, there are less than a fourth of that number.

Another of our Charities—Succoring the Outcast and Friendless.

The American Female Guardian Society and Home for the Friendless, is the name of an institution in this City, of which the professed aims are to rescue from degradation the children of want and sorrow, wherever they may be found, so that the Home may be a refuge for all classes of friendless children—the illegitimate, the orphaned, the worse than orphaned, those whom drunkenness or other vice have deprived of their natural guardianship.

The number of children at present in the house No. 29 East Twenty-ninth-street, is about one hundred and fifty. The Home is also a place of temporary relief for friendless women seeking employment. These have work assigned them during the period of the sojourn here, while the proper persons can be found themselves to obtain remunerative labor for them elsewhere. Of the children placed here a large number are given away to the Society, and their parents and friends relinquish all claims to them. Besides the common branches of education, instruction is given in habits of industry and propriety of conduct, and all possible influence exercised that may be beneficial. More than fifteen hundred of a most needy class of children daily receive food, clothing and fostering care through the agency of the Society, while those transiently assisted in the same way amount to as many more. Both sexes attend the schools, of which there are nine in various districts of the City. In the Home proper there are separate play-rooms, dormitories and bath-rooms for boys and girls, and an air of neatness and comfort pervades the entire establishment.

Wednesday afternoon is the appointed time for meeting of the Committee to attend to the various requirements of the association, and through all the years of its existence, such has been the interest manifested by its members, that there has never been a quorum lacking on such occasions, no matter how adverse the attendant circumstances.

The last number of the *Advocate & Guardian*, a semi-monthly published by the Society, says:

"All we are able to do at the utmost, is but the veriest fraction of what needs to be done. The swarms of emigrants daily disembouging at our wharves, streaming up from the Battery and West-street, overflowing our tenement-houses, swelling the lowest and least profitable class of our population, are perfectly appalling. A review of the City statistics does not, in any degree, tend to allay our trepidation. Here are over a million inhabitants, half of whom are lodged in 20,000 tenements, averaging twenty-five souls to a house. Here are 164,000 children from five to fifteen years of age. Will they go into the public schools? Not a tithe of them. They will go into the streets to practice mischief and to learn evil, and unless a Christian hand is stretched out to the rescue, the most of them will be lost in the yawning gulf of vice.

See the 5,711 liquor-shops open day and night, and the 525 houses of prostitution, while opposed to these schools of iniquity there are only 200 temperance societies and 435 churches. Is there not work to be done? Is there not need of schools? Is there not an urgent demand for money and helpers?"

Sad Casualty.

Mr. WM. BATES, whose lifeless body was found in the front area of his boarding-place, No. 247 East Twenty-first-street, early yesterday morning, was foreman of his son's paint factory, No. 309 East Twenty-second-street. He was last seen alive by one of his fellow-boarders on the front stoop of his boarding-house, late Thursday night, complaining bitterly of the heat. Being a very fleshy person and unable to sleep, it is supposed he was about to walk to the corner of Second-avenue in order to get the benefit of the evening breeze, when, leaning upon the area gate, it suddenly swung open and precipitated him upon the stone steps, fracturing his skull. The Coroner's jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. He was anticipating with great pleasure a visit to his wife in Weymouth, Mass., and was intending to start to-night. He was well known and highly respected in the Eighteenth Ward, as well as in Weymouth, where he had spent the greater part of his life.

The Fashion Course Trotting Meeting—Another Postponement.

We have to record another postponement of the advertised trot on the Fashion Course, Long Island. Although the day was cloudy, there were no signs of rain to interrupt the sport, notwithstanding which Mr. SAUNDERS, the manager of the track, declared the race postponed until Tuesday next, to the unmitigated disgust and disappointment of the crowd assembled. This second postponement ruins the entire meeting, for visitors who have twice been put to the expense of a journey to the Fashion Course are not likely to pay a third visit there, on the remote chance of seeing a race. There is consequently no certainty of the great race on Monday coming off, judging from the precedents of the two last days.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, GEORGE STEVENS was appointed a telegraph operator in place of WM. S. KING, who declined the position. ABRAHAM H. DRYER, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was placed on the retired list. The Board also desired to promote several acting Sergeants to the rank of Sergeant, but as Suprintendent CROWLEY, of the Police telegraph, had neglected to make report that they are qualified as telegraphers, as they all are, it could not be done, and these men are thus compelled for an indefinite time longer to perform the duties of Sergeants while getting only the pay of patrolmen.

The following resolution was read and unanimously adopted in the Gold Room at noon yesterday: *Resolved*, Owing to Monday being the Fourth of July, this Board adjourn today at 1 P. M., and stand adjourned until Tuesday, the 5th inst. In the Stock Exchange a similar move was made and adopted by a vote of 127 to 13. The cotton market was adjourned on Friday evening until Tuesday next. The Produce Exchange also adjourned at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Mr. MICHAEL J. SHANDLEY, the gentlemanly Clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court, was yesterday presented with a handsome pin of the Americus Club by his friends and fellow clerks, CHARLEY HALL and JAMES STEERS. The pin was manufactured at AUSTIN & SON'S, Fifth-avenue, and has three diamonds over the tiger's head and one underneath, and cost over $500.

The first meeting of the Labor and Capital Co-operative Colony of Colorado, met last evening at No. 214 Bowery, to make arrangements for sending 1,000 settlers to Southern Colorado early in August. A constitution and by-laws were adopted.

ALEXANDER SIDGE, of No. 30 Park-street, reported to Capt. KENNEDY, of the Sixth Ward, last night, that his wife, MARY, was so badly beaten on Tuesday, by LAWRENCE SULLIVAN, that she was sent to Bellevue Hospital. SULLIVAN was accordingly arrested and locked up.

JAMES GRIFFEN, a resident of Yonkers, attempted to jump off a Hudson River train near Forty-sixth-street, and had his foot crushed. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital.

A fire occurred at No. 929 Broadway last evening in the stationery store of LOUIS HERRICK, whose stock was damaged to the extent of $300. RICHARD DARLING, on the second floor, sustained a loss of $100 by water.

WM. H. MORTON, an Eighth Ward ruffian, with three companions, entered the policy-shop of SAMUEL WEBB, at No. 522 Sixth-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and began a fight. During the melee, four pistol shots were fired, none of which took effect in WEBB'S body, so one of the gang drew a slung-shot, and dealt him a severe wound on the head. All the rowdies then escaped on board of a Broadway and Canal-street car.

Among the prominent departures by the steam-ship *City of Paris* yesterday, were Prof. J. H. Neville, Kentucky; Rev. John Hayden, Philadelphia; Rev. Stephen Byrne, New-York; Rev. Mr. McGilne, Boston; Rev. Mr. McNulty, Boston; Mr. O'Brien, Boston; Edward Dudley, son of Consul Dudley, Liverpool; Rev. Moses Hamilton, New-York; Dr. J. F. P. Hodson, New-York; Dr. Woolston, New-York; Rev. T. M. Dawson, New-York; Rev. Robt. A. Edwards, Philadelphia; Rev. Martin Riordan, Memphis; R. S. Sibbett, M. D., Philadelphia; Alderman Bernard Riley, New-York; Alderman James Riley, New-York.

ISAAC I. STEVENS Post No. 36, Grand Army of Republic, will give a picnic and moonlight festival at Funk's Union Park, foot of Sixty-third-street and East River, to-morrow. The proceeds of this affair are for the benefit of the Charity Fund of this Post. There is no doubt but what this affair will be a delightful one.

Six or seven persons were overcome by the heat, yesterday, or the effects of the sudden change in the weather. None of the cases proved serious, however.

Fire-works caused the destruction of an awning, last evening, at No. 31 John-street—promontory of the Fourth.

MAURICE GRAU, a nephew of manager GRAU, received the degree of Master of Arts at the late Commencement of the College of the City of New-York. He was one of its most distinguished students and passed a brilliant examination.

The Board of Excise was reorganized yesterday, by the election of JOHN H. WILLIAMS as President, and DAVID T. FREEMAN as Treasurer. These changes are due to the fact that Col. WALTER W. PRICE, who was the original President, resigned as a member of the Excise Board, and Mr. FREEMAN was appointed by the Mayor to fill the vacancy.

The semi-monthly report of the Castle Garden Labor Exchange furnishes the following figures: Applicants for employment—males, 1,658; females, 692; total, 2,350. Orders of employers for laborers—males, 1,681; females, 729; total, 2,410. Persons employed—males, 1,598; females, 628; total, 2,223. Among these were forty families comprising 113 persons. Average rate of monthly wages paid to males, $23; average paid to females, $10 25. Of the males 221 were mechanical laborers, and 1,374 were agricultural laborers. Of the females, 21 were skilled, and 607 were unskilled.

The following officers of Post S. H. Weed, No. 91, Department of New-York, G. A. R., were elected on Wednesday evening last: Commander, Alexander P. Ketchum; Senior Vice-Commander, Benjamin Page; Junior Vice-Commander, William H. Oliver; Adjutant, F. Augustus Marsh; Quartermaster, Thomas Yeoman; Surgeon, George Steinert; Chaplain, T. Franklin Smith; Sergeant-Major, Mark Dickerman; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Robert H. Black.

On the Fourth of July the South-side Railroad will make three excursions to Far Rockaway beach, where extensive accommodations have been provided for refreshments and sea bathing. The trains leave the Roosevelt and Grand street ferries at 8, and 10 A. M. Through trains also connect with the steamers for Fire Island at Babylon, leaving the Grand and Roosevelt street ferries at 8 and 10 A. M.

The arrests made by the Police during the past week were as follows: Saturday, June 25, 365; Sunday, June 26, 190; Monday, June 27, 274; Tuesday, June 28, 259; Wednesday, June 29, 230; Thursday, June 30, 254; Friday, July 1, 253; total, 1,837, or only 38 less than the unprecedented aggregate of the previous week.

The following are the vital statistics for the past week: Still births, 35; births, 215; marriages, 159; deaths, 726, being an increase of 221 over those of the previous week.

BROOKLYN.

Justice LYNCH'S new District Court, which is now in course of erection at the junction of Fulton-avenue and Marion-street, will soon be finished. The building is a brick one, three stories, fronting seventy-five feet on Fulton-avenue, and seventy-seven feet on Marion street. It is gore-shaped, and has a mean depth of about twenty-five feet.

The Roman Catholic College at the corner of Willoughby and Lewis avenues, is very nearly completed. The building is of brick, three stories high, surmounted by a Mansard roof of the latest model. It is 118 feet long by 61 deep, with two wings on the rear about half the size of the main building. It has six class rooms, which will accommodate about 500 pupils. This institution is under the direction of the Lazarite Fathers, of which Rev. J. LANDEY is Principal.

Mr. LEE, the Eastern District dry-goods merchant, who was arrested a few days ago on a charge of perjury, was examined, yesterday, by Justice WALSH, and honorably discharged, there being no evidence that he has committed the crime alleged.

Judge PRATT'S order directing the Mayor to alter the date of the Park bonds, and then sign them, was served upon his Honor yesterday morning. By it he is required to have the bonds signed by the 6th inst.

The new South Brooklyn and Park Railroad will commence running on Monday, from Hamilton Ferry to Prospect Park. The road has been supplied with iron cars, and all the other stock of the Company is of equally good character.

It is currently reported that a little "job" was put up in the matter of Summer clothing in our Fire Department. It is charged that the men were compelled to buy their caps, at the rate of $2 a piece, at a certain store, when they could have been bought for $1 50 elsewhere.

In the Surrogate's Court, before Hon. WM. D. VEEDER, Surrogate, the following wills have been proved during the past week: Bridget Bradley, Magdalena Dermett, Sarah Kenedy and James Mercy, all of Brooklyn. Letters of administration were granted in the estates of the following-named deceased persons: John Peter Manson, otherwise called James Chase, Peter Dowdall, Julia Brigham, Caroline Nicholas, Robert Hutchinson and Daniel Desmond; and letters of administration, with the will annexed, of Bridget Bradley, and letters of collection in the estate of Catharine Almers, all of Brooklyn. Letters of guardianship of the persons and estates of Mary E. M. Cuyler, Louisa L. Cuyler and Theo. L. Cuyler, Jr., were granted to Theo. L. Cuyler, their father, all of Brooklyn, and of Wm. Lentz to Adelma McCaffrey, his mother, of the town of New-Lotts.

In the Eye and Ear Hospital there were, during the month of June, 187 new cases received, 143 of which were diseases of the eye, and 44 diseases of the ear.

The new conversational signals of the Fire Department were tried for the first time, yesterday morning, by the Commissioners, at the Fireman's Hall in Jay-street. The result was entirely satisfactory.

The Police of this city arrested 408 persons during the week ending this morning.

Two hundred and fourteen children who strayed from their homes last month, were found and restored to their parents by the Police.

Three hundred and seventy-five cases of violations of corporation ordinances have been reported at the office of the Corporation Counsel by the Police during this week.

PATRICK DALTON, who was injured by the caving in of an embankment in Sixteenth-street, on Thursday, died at the Long Island College Hospital last night.

The Roman Catholic church at the corner of York and Jay streets has had new windows put in at a cost of $3,000. They are of the best French cathedral-plate glass, covered by beautiful and appropriate designs.

Hon. JOSEPH NEILSON yesterday morning took the oath of office as City Judge, and will hold the City Court Chambers from Tuesday on. Judge THOMPSON will choose the opportunity for relaxation and the improvement of his health, which has been so perceptibly injured by his long and close confinement to his public duties.

ANN MARTIN was accused by CATHARINE REGALL, before Justice GOORHEES, yesterday morning, with having on the preceding night attempted to kill her by striking her on the head with a hammer. It appeared that the two ladies had engaged in a war of words, but that finding little satisfaction in the windy contest, they had taken up arms. The accused was held to await the result of plaintiff's injuries.

WILLIAM HELWIRK, of the Eastern District, was sent twenty days to the Penitentiary, by Justice EAMES, for having indulged in the luxury of wife-beating.

JOHN HESS, employed in WALTER'S paper-mill, at the corner of Harrison-street and Tiffany-place, had his arm torn completely from his body yesterday afternoon, by being caught in the belting in the color-room. He was taken to Long Island City Hospital.

The Board of Assessors met at 11 o'clock yesterday, and resolved to assess the Union Ferry Company on the return made by them, which was that their stock and property amounted to $1,000,000.

Quite a number of the employes of the City and Supreme Courts complain that they have not received their last quarter's salary, and that the Judges under whom they served show no disposition to see justice in the matter done.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the village of Flushing was thrown into great excitement by the rumored elopement of a well-known music teacher by the name of KAUFMAN with a young girl thirteen years of age, the adopted daughter of ISAAC PAYNTER. It appeared that he had been guilty of improper intimacy with the girl for some time without any suspicion on the part of the parents. Nothing has been heard of them.

Warrants were issued yesterday for the arrest of three Ravenswood roughs, by Judge QUARTERMEN, of Flushing, on the complaint of THOMAS REILY, who resides in the same county. From the story of REILY, it seems that on the night of June 14, the defendants attacked him while in a saloon, and in the fight he was severely stabbed in the breast.

The Trustees of Flushing have adopted an ordinance forbidding the firing of cannon, fire-crackers, fire-works, &c., within the limits of the village on the Fourth.

During the continuation of the Fashion Course races, detectives will hereafter be on the James-slip and Thirty-fourth-street Ferry boats to arrest the three-card monte players which have infested this line.

The Greenport and Sag Harbor Express left Hunter's Point yesterday afternoon with eighteen cars heavily loaded with passengers. The Northport train had twelve cars. The Flushing Railroad sent forty-two cars, crowded with passengers, over their line from Hunter's Point. Two new elegant passenger-coaches arrived this week for the Flushing Railroad, especially fitted for Summer travel. Instead of the common plush-seat, they are provided with elegant cane-seat chairs.

The first charter election of Long Island City takes place on Tuesday next. The following are the candidates: For Mayor, Abram D. Ditmars, Democrat; Aaron Bisbee, Citizens' Association; Abram D. Ditmars, Republican. For Recorder, George Parsells, Democrat; John B. Madden, Citizens' Association; John B. Madden, Republican. For Treasurer, John Horan, Democrat; James Tisdale, Citizens' Association; James Tisdale, Republican. For Collector, James Bradley, Democrat; Henry C. Johnson, Citizens' Association; Henry C. Johnson, Republican. For Justice of the Peace, W. Paul Brown, Democrat; Alexander Moran, Citizens' Association; Alexander Moran, Republican. For Constables, James Brennan, Anthony Meagher, Democrat; Michael Donnelly, Anthony Meagher, Citizens' Association; Henry Shaw, Anthony Meagher, Republican. There are also to be two Aldermen chosen in each of the four wards, and nominations have been made by the three parties.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Board of Police Commissioners of Richmond County met, yesterday, at Port Richmond, and appointed Mr. HOLBROOK, late Captain of the Metropolitan force on the island, Sergeant, to be stationed at the Stapleton Police Station.

TIMOTHY SCHNEIDER, a German gardener, residing on the Richmond road, Staten Island, committed suicide yesterday morning by placing the muzzle of a loaded rifle to the right side of his head, and pulling the trigger with his toes. It appears that the unfortunate man had been out of employment for some time past, and was unable to pay his rent or to provide for his little girl.

NEW-JERSEY.

Delegates from the different Lodges of the Order of United American Mechanics of Philadelphia, visited Newark, yesterday afternoon, as the guests of the same order in that city. The Newark Lodges received their guests at the Depot, and escorted them through the city, accompanied with music, to the Rink, where a collation was partaken of. The usual series of toasts were drank and responded to in the usual spirit. The Philadelphia delegation will spend Sunday in Newark, go to New-York, Monday, and attend an excursion and pic-nic on Tuesday.

Early yesterday morning a young German named ADOLF SCHIDT, employed in the grocery-store of Mr. FRESCHUTZEN, of Belleville, and sleeping on the premises, was aroused by the operations of burglars in the cellar. On stepping outside he confronted a man who was leveling a revolver at his head, but promptly brought his own weapon to bear, and shot the man. The burglar's pistol was discharged at the same moment, but missed its aim. Four confederates of the wounded man then appeared and made off, taking their disabled companion with them. The detectives are after them.

LOUIS WELDER, a gardener, residing near Dunnellen Station, four miles from Plainfield, went to the latter place on Friday to make preparations for his marriage, and got intoxicated, and at 2 o'clock yesterday morning when he started for home, he got on the railroad track and was run over by a freight train. His left leg was so badly mangled that the physician was obliged to amputate it above the knee. His right arm and his head were badly cut, and it is not expected that he can recover.

The Coroner's jury in the case of MARY BRAMHALL, whose death, soon after falling down stairs in Hudson City, last Sunday, has been before reported, brought in a verdict of "death from concussion of the brain, caused by a fall." The jury also censured Dr. FORMAN, who had held a post-mortem without the consent of the Coroner or of the friends of the deceased.

A dog belonging at SCHWEINFURTH'S bakery, at the corner of Nesbitt-street and Sussex-avenue, Newark, has just been killed after biting the wife and a son of his owner. It was undoubtedly mad, and great fear is felt lest the results prove fatal to the victims.

Early yesterday morning, officer LYNCH, of Jersey City, saw a man evidently a burglar, jump from the fence of the house No. 121 Grand-street. The officer fired two shots at the fellow, as he was swimming the canal, which he returned from the other side, and finally escaped.

Mrs. MARK CAMPBELL, who resides with her husband at No. 164 Chestnut-street, Newark, attempted suicide, yesterday morning, by cutting her throat with her husband's razor.

The city officers of Newark are already giving their bonds and taking the oath of office.

RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Dr. SPURGEON favors a weekly communion.

Of the 700 Bishops in the Ecumenical Council, 150 speak the English language. By far the larger number are of Irish origin.

"Uncle JOHN" VASSAR, the famous army colporteur-nurse, is now laboring for the Tract Society as a colporteur in Florida.

The Philadelphia Synod of the reunited Church was in session in this city last week. It embraces 220 churches, with 240 ministers, and 32,519 communicants.

There are now 802 Young Men's Christian Associations on the continent, of which 207 were organized the past year. They have 111,811 volumes in their libraries.

A resolution of sympathy with the Evangelical Alliance, opposed by the High Church Party, was carried in the Convention of the Diocese of Ohio by a vote of 66 to 60.

The Methodist missions in Sweden report increasing numbers attending their services. A new church has been recently dedicated at Carlskronn.

Mr. GEORGE S. MERRIAM, who declined the appointment to a chair in the Chicago Seminary, has become the managing editor of the *Christian Union*.

The Episcopal Church in Lexington, Ky., has built a baptistery in connection with their house of worship, for the purpose of administering baptism by immersion.

Mr. PHILO PARSONS, of Detroit, has offered to give $5,000 to the Chicago Congregational Seminary and $5,000 to Olivet College, provided his Church will also contribute $10,000 to the same objects.

A layman in Haddam, Kansas, the only Congregationalist in the vicinity, has organized two Sunday-schools—one in his own house, and one six miles distant, thus doing important preliminary work.

To show how little church-going there is in San Francisco, a paper of that city states that even Dr. STONE'S congregation—popular as he is—does not average over 250. Sunday is almost universally regarded as a holiday there.

A church in Dupere, Brown County, Wisconsin, is said to glory in the name of United Evangelical Methodist Baptist Congregational Lutheran German Dutch Reformed Catholic and United Evangelical Church and Christian Brethren of the Glorious Reformation.

An Episcopal missionary in Minnesota reports that he has nine stations under his care, holds three services each Sunday and five during the week, travels every ten days fifty miles by rail, sixty by wagon and sixty afoot, and has a salary, all told, of $519 60.

The work on the revision of the Scriptures undertaken by the Church of England, has already begun. Several Nonconformists, invited to a place on the Committee of Revision, have accepted, and the movement really looks like business.

Dr. J. GEORGE BUTLER, pastor of the St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Washington, and chaplain of the House of Representatives, is engaged in raising money for a free church in Washington, to be called the Memorial Church, in memory of God's goodness in preserving our national life. A lot has been secured, five squares north of the President's house, and a chapel built at an expense of $25,000. He wishes to raise $50,000 more to put up a plain, substantial brick church.

Queen VICTORIA has granted the Dean of Winchester a dispensation from all attendance at the cathedral, on account of his great age, now approaching one hundred years.

The "Old School Baptists," who do not believe in missions, Sunday-schools, nor even in preaching to n